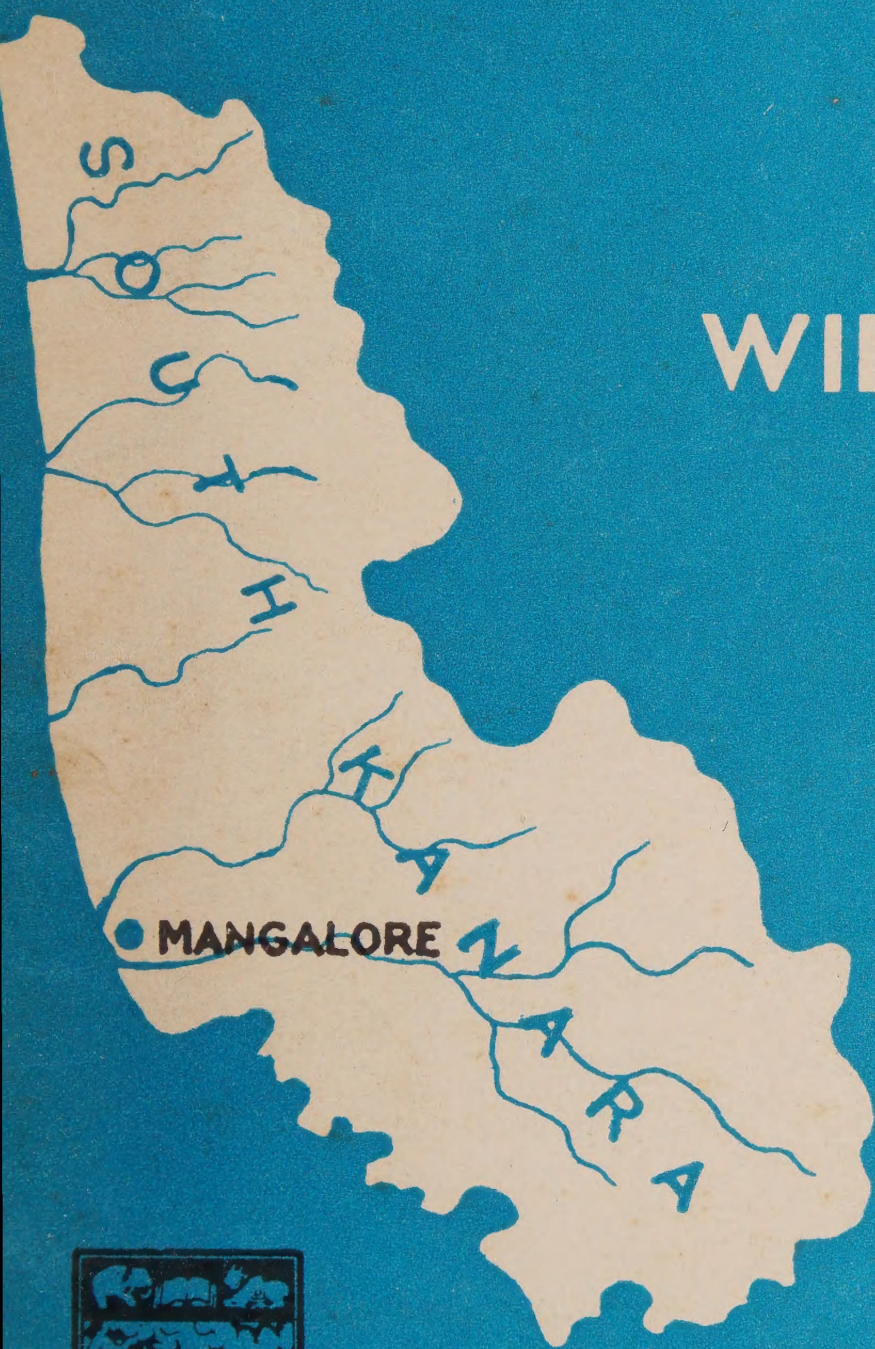


THE CHRISTIAN KONKANI OF SOUTH KANARA

A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

WILLIAM MADTHA



PRASĀRĀNGA

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

The Author

Born at Vittal (South Kanara) in 1940, Dr. William Madtha is well known in the Konkani, Kannada, Tulu and English speaking worlds for his scientific and literary articles in/on these languages. They have seen the day light in encyclopedias, journals, and periodicals of various universities and nstitutes of higher learning. Besides Linguistics, Dr. Madtha has touched upon Philosophy and Comparative Religious Studies, thanks to the fact of his training under the Jesuit *Ratio Studiorum* as a Jesuit-student over a decade in the past.

ICSSR has recognized Dr. William as a Social Scientist in Linguistic field. *Learned Asia* and *Learned India* have selected his name for inclusion in their biographical sketches of learned men and women. He has been selected as a Member of Executive Committee of Dravidian Linguistic Association, Trivandrum, Kerala, an International Forum for Dravidian Studies.

Madtha has three books to his credit: (i) *Kannada Bhāṣeya Rūparēṣegaḷu* (The Outlines of Kannada Language), (ii) *Anyā Bāḥṣā bōdhe* (Foreign Language Teaching) and (iii) *Kannaḍa Bhāṣe* (Kannada Language), an edited translation. He is currently working on "Scientific Register of Kannada" and *A Manual of Phonetics* for regional use. His fourteen years of teaching experience at Post-graduate level will be fructified here, it is hoped. At present he is working as Reader in Linguistics and co-ordinating that section in the Institute of Kannada Studies of our University.

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WILLIAM MADTHA

M.A. (Kan.), M.A. (Ling.), L.Ph. (Phil.), Ph.D. (Ling.)



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APPRECIATION

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Karnatak University,
Dharwad
March 8, 1984

JAYAKAR JEROME
Registrar

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The present work: *The Christian Konkani of South Kanara (A Linguistic Analysis)*, is my Doctoral Thesis submitted to the Karnatak University and the Ph.D., degree was awarded for the same in 1977. This work is now suitably modified based on certain facts obtained from further observations.

I am indebted to many persons during the spade-work and later on in the production of this volume. At the very outset I must express my heartfelt thanks to *Dr. R. C. Hiremath*, Ex-Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University, a renowned Linguist, for his valuable guidance throughout my Ph.D., work and also in bringing out this book. *Armando Menezes*, the Knight of St. Gregory and *quondam* Professor and Head of the Department of English at our University and an ardent Konkanyist, was a constant fillip to me whenever I was in low-tide, caused by the drudgery of the work.

Jesuits have done pioneering work as regards Konkani. Among them Rev. Fr. Angelo Francisco Saverio Maffei, S. J. (1844—1899) is a stalwart as regards christian Konkani of Mangalore. Hence I dedicate this humble work to Father Maffei *in memoriam* of his service to Konkani.

I am very much grateful to Mrs. Pauline Sequeira of Buntwal Taluk, Mrs. Mary Cutinha of Puttur Taluk and Mr. John Baptist Madtha, working at Mangalore, for co-operating with me in checking the data of my own speech. All of them are residents of South Kanara District of Karnataka State (South India).

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Institute of Kannada Studies
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March 17, 1987

WILLIAM MADTHA
Reader in Linguistics

PROLOGUE

It is very important to have sufficient detachment of spirit and enough freedom of thought to be able to grasp the structures of one's own mother-tongue and describe the same scientifically or in the technical jargon, linguistically. This, however, does not mean that such studies should be done monoformically. Pluriformity is the order of the day. Dr. William Madtha's present attempt is one of the several possibilities of linguistic description of Konkani.

Several scholars have described Konkani dialects. The lion's share, nevertheless, goes to the foreign christian missionaries like *Rev. Fr. Angelo Francisco Saverio Maffei, S. J.*, particularly the study of the Konkani dialect of Mangalore as spoken by catholics there. Various dialects of Konkani have been observed and described by scholars like S. M. Katre, Rocky V. Miranda and others. The present work, however, is a detailed linguistic analysis of christian Konkani of South Kanara based on the informants and the ideolect of the author. If similar studies of various regional and social dialects of Konkani are carried out, we will be able to have an overall pattern of Konkani as a *langue*.

This effort of Dr. Madtha can motivate more young linguists, particularly of our University, to take interest in the study of various temporal, geographical and social dialects of Konkani as well as its registers and modes and bring out accurate descriptions in modern scientific lines. In the long run they will help us not only to reconstruct the history of Konkani language but also enable us to determine the mutual influence of Konkani and Dravidian languages like Kannada and Tulu.

Linguistic studies will lead, I am sure, towards harmony of various ethnic groups of our state and country and thus promote national integrity, which is the need of the hour, on the one hand and

reduce on the other the narrow linguism that is unfortunately rampant now.

I appreciate the scholarly work done by Dr. Madtha and recommend it for all those interested in Linguistics in general and for Konkanyists in particular both in India and abroad.

Karnatak University
Dharwad
March 8, 1984

D. M. NANJUNDAPPA
Vice-Chancellor

SYMBOLS

[X]	X is phonetic
/X/	X is phonemic
{X}	X is morphemic
X~Y	X varies with Y
X→Y	X is realised as Y
/ -X //	in the environment of X
+X	Plus X
±	With or without X
$\left\{ \begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix} \right\}$ X/Y	X or Y
$\left[\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix} \right] / \left[\begin{matrix} X \\ Y \end{matrix} \right] //$	X is in the environment of X and Y in the environment of Y
# -	Initially
# - #	Medially
- #	Finally
C	Consonant
C +	Voiced Consonant
C -	Voiceless Consonant
Ḑ	Retroflex Consonant
V	Vowel (Short)
V<	Front Vowel
V>	Non-front Vowel

V+	Non-back Vowel
V:	Long vowel
ṽ	Nasalized Vowel
VN	Vowel followed by a nasal
∞ X	X is morphologically conditioned
~X	X is phonologically conditioned
&	Morphemic boundary /‘and’

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0.

INTRODUCTION

0.1.

The present study is a descriptive analysis of Konkani as spoken by the christians of South Kanara (Mx). Here the other major dialects are Gowda Saraswath and Saraswath. Konkani is a language which belongs to the Southern group of the Indo-Aryan Branch. It employs besides Nagari, Kannada, Roman, Malayalam and Arabic scripts. Though it is known as a language of Goa, large number of its speakers are found in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala all along the western coastal region. Sporadically, however, they are found throughout India and outside.

0.2.

Fortunately the differences of opinions as regards the status of Konkani as an independent language are closed officially by the Sahitya Academy of India. This gesture of the Academy has respected the inclination of Grierson which considered Konkani as a sister of Marathi despite his inclusion of Konkani within Marathi. By the same stroke the Academy also ratified the conclusions of great linguists and scholars such as William Carey, John Wilson (1804-1875), John Murray Mitchell (1815-1904), Gerson da Cunha (1844-1900), Angelo Maffei (1844-1899), Sylvester Menezes, S. K. Chatterji, S. M. Katre and others.

0.3.

According to the census of India (1971) total strength of Konkani speakers is about 1.4 million, of which Goa has about 5.5 lakhs, Karnataka 5.0 lakhs, Maharashtra 2.0 lakhs and Kerala about 78 thousand.

Government census data recorded on the basis of mother tongue in 1961 gave the distribution of Konkani language by states and territories which is shown in table 1.

Table 1.

**Konkani Population Distribution
(1961)**

	Males	Females
India	6,70,442	6,81,921
Andhrapradesh	639	929
Assam	56	18
Bihar	471	345
Gujarat	19	18
Jammu and Kashmir	4	—
Kerala	38,509	39,085
Madhya Pradesh	785	675
Madras	2,553	2,103
Maharashtra	1,15,635	99,051
Mysore (Karnataka)	2,42,942	2,49,397
Punjab	162	77
Uttar Pradesh	80	47
West Bengal	462	281
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	4
Delhi	734	671
Himachal Pradesh	5	4
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2
Goa, Daman and Diu	2,67,360	2,89,197
Pondicherry	14	14
North East Frontier Agency	1	—
Nagaland	1	1
Total Konkani speakers		
Males and Females :		13,52,363

The Dialect of Konkani and Speakers in India (1961)

Bhatkal	2
Chettibhasha-Konkani	1,346
Daldi	31
Firangi	5
Goanese	4,320
Goudaprakrutha	23
Gouda Saraswatha	29
Kangoni	6
Karwari	282
Khokili	13
Konkani ¹	13,37,134
Korlani	108
Kudubi	7,840
Kumki	2
Moopan	473
Nawait	749

Konkani Speakers in Mysore State (Karnataka)

Males	2,42,551
Females	2,40,984

Number of persons recored as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue.

Subsidiary Languages

	Males	Females
1. Kannada	1,24,362	1,08,746
2. Tulu	26,207	36,954
3. English	9,751	6,349
4. Marathi	6,394	9,518
5. Hindi	1,767	1,008
6. Malayalam	190	171
7. Other languages	604	455

1. I am of the opinion that Mx dialect is not distinguished here from Saraswath Konkani and they are nomenclatured together as Konkani.

0.4.

The literary Konkani of the christians of South Kanara is mostly similar to the eighteenth century Barhdexi. The first grammarian of this language is an Indian catholic priest, Rev. Fr. Pio Noronha (1810-1883). He wrote this work first in Portuguese (1858) and then in English (1875). Both these versions are unpublished.¹ It was Angelo Francisco Saverio Maffei, an Italian Jesuit working at Mangalore who wrote both the first published grammar and dictionary of this dialect of Konkani in traditional style. S. M. Katre has worked in Mx dialect as regards glossary in his "A Comparative Glossary of Konkani" published in *Calcutta Oriental Journal*, Vol. II. Msg. Sylvester Menezes' *Konkani English Shabd-sangraha* published by Rev. C. C. A. Pai, S. J. is a handy work for literary purpose.²

0.5.

The literary Konkani of the christians of South Kanara has led itself too much away from the speakers. The use of Kannada script too has its lion's share in this misfortune. If the correct *i.e.* natural, features of the various spoken dialects are scientifically traced and recorded it will be possible to describe the overall pattern of Konkani that is spread in different states and amidst languages of different families.

0.6.

The Konkani speaking christians of Mangalore are generally catholics. They use their mother-tongue not only for their religious purpose in the churches as well as at homes but also in their social activities as a medium of oral and written communications.

0.7.

The Mx are chiefly spread over the following nine Taluks: Sullya, Puttur, Kasargod, Buntwal, Belthangadi, Mangalore, Kundapur, Karkal and Udupi. In this area, in 1969 the total population was about 20,69,032. Out of that the Mx were 2,12,565. In addition to this there are several who have settled chiefly in the

1. José Pereira, *Literary Konkani (A Brief History)* Dharwar : Konkani Sahitya Prakashan, 1973, p. 40.

2. As regards Mx literature Cf. my article on Konkani in *Kannada Encyclopaedia* Vol. 5, Mysore University as well as that of V. J. P. Saldanha in *Amar Kōṅkṇi* (in Konkani), Mangalore : Raknno Prakashan, 1974.

districts like Chickmagalore and the cities like Bangalore, Bombay. There is a good number of Mx as a floating population in Indian countries.

Mx live in contact with non-christian Konkani, Tulu, Kannada and Malayalam speakers. Christian as well as non-christian Konkani are mutually intelligible though they differ in intonation as well as in many lexical items.¹ Socially Mx are recognised and respected. They are addressed by other Konkani speakers as / porbu / (<prabhu) 'lord'. The women folk is addressed as / baye / 'sister'.

Mx Konkani has some unique features of which the following are a few and representative :

a) In most of the Indian languages we find a five vowel-system. In Mx Konkani, however, there are nine short vowels besides their long counter parts. The vowel system may be phonetically presented as below :

i		u
e		o
ɛ	ə	ɔ
ā	a	

b) Nasalization is another marked feature of this dialect. It is pronounced strongly. In non-christian dialects of Konkani of North Kanara the words will either end with any vowel or a regular /u/ e.g., /pu:tə/ or /pu:tu/ 'son' but in the christian dialect such words are consonant ending with a vowel release of [i] type. Aspiration with stops is almost zero. The initial voiceless stops with aspiration are generally changed into a labiodental voiceless slit

[p^hator] ⇒ [fator] 'stone'

c) The noun stems can be classified only grammatically and either phonologically or semantically. Thus, for example,

Cf. Appendix V.

/hat/	'hand' is masculine ;
/təkli/	'head' is feminine
/ceḍũ/	'girl' is neuter in gender

d) Most of the adjectives have gender-number concord with the nouns they qualify though there are uninflected adjectives too.

bōrō	burgo	(m)	'good boy'
bōri	ba:yl	(f)	'good wife'
bōrẽ	burgẽ	(n)	'good child'

e) The verb stems can be classified into transitives and intransitives only from their syntactic behaviour, namely, the concord. The intransitive verbs agree in gender and number with the subject noun while the transitive verbs agree in gender and number with object noun. The subject noun governing the transitives are in instrumental case in the past tense.

Examples :

Intransitive :

ãw nidlõ	'I (mas) slept'
ãw nidlĩ	'I (non-mas) slept'

Transitive :

ãwẽ ãbo	(mas)	kelo	'I ate a mango'
ãwẽ poṭ	(fem)	marli	'I uttered a lie'
pilan du:d	(neut)	corlẽ	'The young one stole the milk'

f) As Konkani in South Kanara lives amidst Dravidian languages like Tulu, Kannada and Malayalam, it is quite natural that it is affected by them. Hence some of the lexemes are borrowed from the Dravidian stock¹ :

gado	'field'
guḍo	'hill'
moḍki	'vessel'

1. In the Lexicon the Dravidian borrowings are pointed throughout.

1.

PHONEMICS

1.1 Phonemic Inventory :

The phonemic inventory of Christian Konkani (Mx) consists of the following :

Segmental Phonemes :

Vowels				9
Consonants				20
Non-segmental Phonemes :				2
(Comprising length and nasalization)				
			Total	31

1.1.1 Vowel Chart :

Height of tongue in mouth	Articulating part of tongue (Advancement of tongue)		
	Front (un-rounded)	Central (neutral)	Back (rounded)
High (Tense)	/i/		/u/
Higher-mid (Tense)	/e/		/o/
Mean-mid (Tense)		/ə/	
Lower-mid (Lax)	/ɛ/		/ɔ/
Low (Neutral)	/ā/	/a/	

1.2 Segmental Phonemes :

1.2.1 Vowel Contrasts :

/i/ & /e/	ikra	'eleven'	sir	'vein'
	ekrɔ	'acre'	ser	'a measurment'
/e/ & /ɛ/			seɳ	'drop of rain'
			sɛɳ	'dung'
/ɛ/ & /a/	ɛɖay	'make faces'	pɛɖɔ	'dog'
	aɖay	'cause to bring'	paɖɔ	'enthronement'
/ä/ & /a/	jäl	'yard'	bajän	'prayer'
	jaɖ	'sweep'	bejar	'boredom'
/ə/ & /a/	ərji	'application'	gəɭɔ	'neck'
	aji	'grand mother'	kaɭɔ	'black' (m)
/ə/ & /e/	ərɖɔ	'half' (m)	kəɳ	'square'
	edɔ	'so big' (m)	keɭ	'game'
/ɔ/ & /a/			kɔrɛ̃	'mattock'
			karɛ̃	'dry shark'
/ɔ/ & /o/			kɔɳ	'who'
			goɳ	'kite'
/o/ & /u/	oni	'brother's wife'	sorɔ	'liquor'
	un	'hot'	sur	'toddy'

1.2.2. Consonant Contrast :

/p/ & /b/

pɔ:t	'stomach'	topi	'cap'	pa:p	'sin'
bɔ:t	'finger'	dobi	'washer man'	ba:b	'father'

/t/ & /d/

ti	'she' (Rem)	kato	'husk'	ka:t	'skin'
di	'give'	gado	'field'	ga:d	'proverb'

/t/ & /ɖ/

gaɖi	'ghauts'	ki:t	'spark'
gaɖi	'cart'	ki:d	'worm'

/c/ & /j/

co:r	'thief,	baci	'niece'	na:c	'dance'
jo:l	'maize'	baji	'leafy vegetable'	ne:j	'paddy seedling'

/k/ & /g/

ka:l	'time'	dako	'grape'	na:k	'nose'
ga:l	'cheek'	dəgo	'cheating'	na:g	'serpent'

/s/ & /h/

sat	'seven'
hat	'hand'

/r/ & /l/ & /ɭ/

ra:g	'anger'	borɛ	'good'	pa:r	'mango- stone'
la:g	'jump'	bolɛ	'bush'	pa:l	'lizard'
		bolɭ	'bangle'	pa:ɭ	'root'

/m/ & /n/ & /ɳ/

ma:ɖ	'coconut palm'	jəmo	'gather- ing'	ma:m	'maternal uncle'
na:ɖ	'evil spirit'	cuno	'lime'	mo:n	'mind'
		coɳo	'bengal gram'	mo:ɳ	'mond'

/w/ & /y/

wa:r	'yard'	awtar	'funny behaviour'	ba:w	'bend'
ya:r	'sale'	aytar	'Sunday'	ba:y	'sister'

1.3. on-segmental Phonemes :

1.3.1 Length : / : /

Length is symbolized as / : /. All vowels have quantitative contrasts. Long vowels occur in non-final positions only; they however, do not occur after identical clusters.

Following examples show the contrast between the short and long vowels.

/i/ & /i:/	ir	'broom stick'	kir	'a sweet'
	i:t	'manure'	ki:r	'parrot'

/e/ & /e:/	er	'the other'	keɭ	'game'
	e:k	'one'	ke:s	'hair'
/ɛ/ & /ɛ:/			bɛɳs	'a berry'
			bɛ:t	'stick'
/ä/ & /ä:/			jäl	'yard'
			bijä:gr	'hinge'
/ə/ & /ə:/			dər	'hold'
			də:r	'rate'
/a/ & /a:/	at	'custard apple'	dar	'flow'
	a:t	'eight'	da:r	'door'
/ɔ/ & /ɔ:/			gɔɖɔ	'horse'
			gɔ:ɖ	'gur'
/o/ & /o:/	oni	'brother's wife,	goɳ	'kite'
	o:ɳ	'lane'	go:ɖ	'sweet' (adj)
/u/ & /u:/	un	'hot'	sun	'daughter-in-law'
	u:ɳ	'difect'	cu:n	'grated coconut'

1.3.2 Nasalization : /~/

The nasalized vowels contrast with the respective oral vowels in general as well as with those followed by a nasal consonant. Hence $\tilde{v}$ / $\tilde{v}$: cannot be analysed as VN / V:N. Following illustrations show clearly the phonemic nature of nasalization :

bi	'seed'	bine	'a type of gur'
bĩ	'paddy seed'		
pe:t	'box'		
pẽ:t	'bazar'	pensil	'pencil'
ɛ	'these (m. pl.)	tɛɳɛ	'that way'
ɛ̃	'this (n. sg.)		
kaɖi	'stick'		
kãɖi	'plaintain tree pulp'	kaɳɔ	'lady-fish'
ma:m	'maternal uncle'	ma:n	'respect'
mã:w	'father-in-law'		

dər	'hold'	dəni	'lord'
d̃y	'curds'		
koru	'small fish'	oni	'brother's wife'
gorũ	'cattle' (sg.)		

1.4 Allophonic Distribution :

1.4.1 Vowels :

Phoneme Allophone	Environment	Example	Gloss
[ɪ]	a front lower high unrounded short vocoid	-# [owɪ]	'marriage song'
/i/			
[i]	a front high unrounded short vocoid	#- [iɔ̃]	'brick'
		#-# [ɪk]	'precious stone'
/i:/			
[i:]	a front high unrounded long vocoid	#- [i:t]	'manure'
		#-# [ɪ:k]	'pungent'
		[pi:r]	'saucer'
/e/			
[e]	a front higher mid unrounded short vocoid	#- [ekɔ̃]	'one man'
		#-# [ɛnka]	'south'
/e:/			
[e:]	a front higher mid unrounded long vocoid	#- [e:k]	'one'
		[e:ɪ]	'once'
		#-# [te:t]	'just like'
		[pe:r]	'eggs of fish'
/ɛ/			
[ɛ]	a front lower mid unrounded short vocoid	#- [ɛ]	'these' (m)
		#-# [bɛɔ̃]	'dry betel nut'
		[pɔ̃ɛ]	'pan cake' (Pl.)
/ɛ:/			
[ɛ:]	a front lower-mid unrounded long vocoid	#-# [pɛ:r]	'gauvava'
/ə/			
[ə]	a mean-mid central unrounded short vocoid	#- [ərgəɪ]	'tantrums'
		#-# [kər]	'hot'
		[dər]	'catch'
/ə:/			
[ə:]	a mean-mid central unrounded long vocoid	#- [ə:rɔ̃]	'half'
		#-# [kə:r]	'do'
		[də:r]	'rate'

/ [ä]	a low front unrounded short vocoid	# - #	[jä]l	'courtyard'
/ [ä:]	a low front unrounded long vocoid	# - #	[bijä: gr]	'hinge'
/a/ [a]	a low central unrounded short vocoid	# -	[ajl]	'grand mother'
		# - #	[dar]	'flow'
		- #	[puja]	'worship'
a:/ [a:]	a low central unrounded long vocoid	# -	[a:j]	'today'
		# - #	[da:r]	'door'
/ɔ/ [ɔ]	a lower-mid back rounded short vocoid	# -	[ɔrɛt]	'bridegroom'
		# - #	[kolɔ]	'fox'
		- #		
ɔ:/ [ɔ:]	a lower-mid back rounded long vocoid	# -	[ɔ:kl]	'spectacles'
		# - #	[bɔ:t]	'finger'
			[bɔ:ŋ]	'holy grove'
/o/ [o]	a higher-mid back rounded short vocoid	# -	[owl]	'marriage song'
		# - #	[goŋ]	'kite'
		- #	[baylo]	'wives'
o:/ [o:]	a higher-mid back rounded long vocoid	- #	[o:ŋ]	'lane'
		# - #	[bo:ŋ]	'colour'
[U]	a higher-low back rounded short vocoid	- #	[kobU]	'sugar cane'
/u/	[u] a high back rounded short vocoid	# -	[ulɔ]	'word'
		# - #	[guŋɔ]	'thread of a thing'
u:/ [u:]	a back high rounded long vocoid	# -	[u:ŋ]	'defect'
		# - #	[gu:ŋ]	'character'
[ĩ]	a nasalized front lower- high unrounded short vocoid	- #	[bĩ]	'paddy-seed'
/ [ĩ]	a nasalized front high unrounded short vocoid	# -	[ĩglɔ]	'coal'
		# - #	[šĩk]	'sneezing'

/ĩ:/ [ĩ:]	a nasalized front high	# -	[ĩ:c]	'pick up'
	unrounded long vocoid	# - #	[pĩ:t]	'bile'
/ẽ/ [ẽ]	a nasalized front higher	# -	[ẽtɔ]	'straw-rope'
	mid unrounded short	# - #	[dẽtɔ]	'greenleaf-
	vocoid			vegetable'
/ẽ:/ [ẽ:]	a nasalized front higher	# -	[ẽ:g]	'arm-ful'
	mid unrounded long	# - #	[pẽ:t]	'market'
	vocoid			
/ẽ/ [ẽ]	a nasalized front lower	# -	[ẽ]	'this' (n)
	mid unrounded short	# - #	[pẽkəɖ]	'waist'
	vocoid	- #	[kɔlgẽ]	'bitch'
/ẽ:/ [ẽ:]	a nasalized front lower	# - #	[bẽ:k]	'bank'
	mid unrounded long			
	vocoid			
/ə/ [ə]	a nasalized mean mid	# -	[əyʃĩ]	'80'
	central unrounded	# - #	[nəy]	'not'
	short vocoid			
/ə:/ [ə:]	a nasalized mean-mid	# - #	[kə:y]	'when'
	central unrounded			
	long vocoid			
/ã/ [ã]	a nasalized low central	# -	[ãkwar]	'unmarried'
	unrounded short vocoid	# - #	[bãk]	'partition of the
		- #	[amkã]	hair'
/ã:/ [ã:]	a nasalized low central	# -	[ã:g]	'body'
	unrounded long vocoid	# - #	[bã:k]	'bench'
/õ/ [õ]	a nasalized lower-mid	# - #	[gõy]	'Goa'
	back rounded short			
	vocoid			
/õ:/ [õ:]	a nasalized lower-mid	# - #	[kõ:t]	'rosary'
	back rounded long vocoid			
/õ/ [õ]	a nasalized higher-mid	# -	[õkɽa]	'vomits'
	back rounded short	# - #	[põwɽa]	'leaks'
	vocoid			

/õ:/ [õ:]	a nasalized higher-mid	# -	[õ:t]	'lip'
	back rounded long	# - #	[bõ:c]	'beak'
	vocoid			
[ũ]	a nasalized higher low	- #	[rũ]	'ulcer'
	back rounded short			
	vocoid			
/ũ/				
[ũ]	a nasalized high back	# -	[ũdir]	'rat'
	rounded short vocoid	# - #	[bũy]	'land'
/ũ:/ [ũ:]	a nasalized high back	# -	[ũ:c]	'high'
	rounded long vocoid	# - #	[gũ:t]	'conjoin'

1.4.2 Consonants :

Phoneme	Environment	Example	Gloss
Allophone			
/p/ [p]	a bilabial vl. stop	# - [pi:l]	'squeeze'
		# - # [tɔpɪ]	'cap'
		- # [pa:p]	'sin'
/b/ [b]	a bilabial vd. stop	# - # [bi:l]	'hole'
		- # [ɖobɪ]	'washer-man'
		- # [ba:b]	'daddy'
/t/ [t]	a dental vl. stop	# - [ta:n]	'thirst'
		# - # [bat̪ɛ̃]	'allowance'
		- # [ka:t̪]	'skin'
/d/ [ɖ]	a dental vd. stop	# - [ɖa:n]	'alms'
		- # [gaɖɔ]	'field'
		- # [ga:d̪]	'proverb'
/ɖ/ [ɖ]	a retroflex vl. stop	# - [t̪ək kɪ]	'hypocrite'
		# - # [gɔt̪ɔ]	'cattle-shed'
		- # [ki:t̪]	'spark'
/ɗ/ [ɗ]	a retroflex vd. stop	# - [ɗəbbɔ]	'a metal box'
		# - # [gɔɗɔ]	'horse'
		- # [ki:d̪]	'vermin'

/c/	[č]	a fronto-palatal vl. affricate	-V +	[č̣a:r]	'four'
				[ač̣aṛI]	'craftsman'
	[c]	an apicoalveolar vl. affricate	else	[co:r]	'thief'
				[baco]	'nephew'
				[gã:c]	'hook holder'
/j/	[j]	a fronto-palatal vd. affricate	-V +	[j̣al]	'court yard'
				[aj̣a]	'grand-parents' house'
	[i]	an apico-alveolar vd. affricate	else	[jo:l]	'maize'
				[guj̣o]	'green-jack'
				[ka:j]	'cashew apple'
/k/	[k]	a velar vl. stop	# -	[ka:l]	'yesterday'
			# - #	[dako]	'grape'
			- #	[na:k]	'nose'
/g/	[g]	a velar vd. stop	# -	[ga:l]	'cheek'
			# - #	[ḍəgo]	'cheating'
			- #	[na:g]	'serpent'
/s/	[š]	a palatal vl. groove fricative	-V <	[šir]	'nerve'
				[aṣ̌a]	'desire'
	[s]	an alveolar vl. groove fricative	else	[sat]	'seven'
				[asa]	'exists'
				[mu:s]	'house-fly'
/h/	[h]	a glottal vl. fricative	# -	[haɽ]	'hand'
/m/	[m]	a bilabial nasal	# -	[ma m]	'maternal uncle'
			# - #	[amI]	'we'
			- #	[ka:m]	'work'
/n/	[n]	an alveolar nasal	# -	[na:m]	'a religious mark on the forehead etc.'
			# - #	[anI]	'and'
			- #	[ka:n]	'ear'

[ɳ]	a retroflex nasal	# - # - #	[lonɳ]	'butter'
			[kɔ:ɳ]	'who'
l/ [l]	an alveolar lateral	# -	[la:t]	'picota'
		# - #	[alɛ]	'ginger'
		- #	[ka:l]	'yesterday'
[ɭ]	a retroflex lateral	# - #	[aɭɛn]	'masala'
		- #	[ka:ɭ]	'season'
r/ [r]	an alveolar trill	# -	[ra:t]	'night'
		# - #	[karɛ]	'dry-shark'
		- #	[ga:r]	'two-tongued lizard'
[w]	a bilabial continuant	-V<	[wi:k]	'poison'
			[we:ɭ]	'time'
[ṽ]	a labiodental nasalized continuant	~	[mã:ṽ]	'father-in-law'
		-	[kristãṽ]	'christian'
			[mõṽ]	'honey'
v]	a labio-dental continuant	else	[və:ɟr]	'diamond'
			[mivɳɔ]	'brother-in-law'
			[gov]	'husband'
[y]	a palatal continuant	# -	[ya:r]	'sale'
		# - #	[aya]	'maid'
		- #	[pa:y]	'leg'
[ỹ]	a nasalized palatal continuant	~	[mã:ỹ]	'mother'
		- #	[gãỹdoɭ]	'earth worm'

Automatics :

1. The vowel in the initial syllable gets a stress. Short vowels in open syllables acquire half length. Front vowels occur word-ally with a palatal on-glide : [ɹ] while the back vowels with a labial on-glide [w].

/ĩgɭɔ/	—————→	[ɹĩgɭɔ]	'live coal'
/eɳɖi/	—————→	[ɹẽɳɖɪ]	'castor'
/oɖil/	—————→	[wóɖɪɭ]	'superior'
/ũdir/	—————→	[wũɖɪɾɪ]	'rat'

2. Consonants except /y/ and /w/ are *fortis* word-initially. They are released with [i] in the word-final position.

/pi:t/	—————→	[pʰi:tɪ]	'dough'
/bat/	—————→	[bátɪ]	'paddy'

3. Aspiration is a stylistic feature. In the informal speech it is characteristically absent. In the formal speech, however, it may be present but weak in nature.

/burgɔ/	—————→	[bʰúrgɔ]	~	[burgɔ]	'hoy'
/mōw/	—————→	[mʰō̃ṽ]	~	[mō̃ṽ]	'honey'

4. The initial occurrence of /h/ freely varies with its non-occurrence.

/ɔ/	~	/hɔ/	'this' (m)
/i/	~	/hi/	'this' (fem.)
/ɔd/	~	/hɔd/	'big'
/ānga/	~	/hānga/	'here'
/ɔrɛt/	~	/hɔrɛt/	'bride-groom'
/ɔkəl/	~	/hɔkəl/	'bride'

5. In the following lexical items the medial and final /s/ freely varies with /h/.

/asa/	~	/aha/	'exists'
/kesoɭi/	~	/kehoɭi/	'boil'
/kəsər/	~	/kəhər/	'beetel-leaf'
/mos/	~	/moh/	'she-buffalo'

6. [s] and [ʃ] freely vary before [i] and [e]

[ʃit]	~	[sit]	'cooked rice'
[ʃer]	~	[ser]	'a measure'
[ʃirkɔ]	~	[sirkɔ]	'vinegar'

7. Initial [p] optionally changes into [f] in those lexical items where [p] < [pʰ].

[pul]	~	[ful]	'flower'
[pator]	~	[fator]	'stone'
[poɭ]	~	[foɭ]	'fruit'
[pov]	~	[fov]	'beaten-rice'

[pĩt]	~	[fĩt]	'ribbon'
[pɛst]	~	[fɛst]	'feast'

8. Initial [v], [w] are optional in the following lexical items :

[i:k]	~	[wi:k]	'sell'
[eɾa]	~	[weɾa]	'goes'
[elɔ]	~	[welɔ]	'took' (mas)
[ya:r]	~	[wya:r]	'sale'
[yaparI]	~	[wyaparI]	'sales-man'

6 Phonemic Distribution :

6.1 Vowels

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/i/	+	+	+
/ĩ/	+	+	+
/i:/	+	+	—
/ĩ:/	+	+	—
/e/	+	+	—
/ẽ/	+	+	—
/e:/	+	+	—
/ẽ:/	+	+	—
/ɛ/	+	+	+
/ẽ/	+	+	+
/ɛ:/	—	+	—
/ẽ:/	—	+	—
/ə/	+	+	—
/ē/	+	+	—
/ə:/	+	+	—
/ē:/	—	+	—
/ã/	—	+	—
/ã:/	—	+	—
/a/	+	+	+
/ã/	+	+	+
/a:/	+	+	—
/ã:/	+	+	—
/ɔ/	+	+	+
/õ/	—	+	—
/ɔ:/	+	+	—

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/ɔ:/	—	+	—
/o/	+	+	+
/õ/	+	+	—
/o:/	+	+	—
/õ:/	+	+	—
/u/	+	+	+
/ũ/	+	+	+
/u:/	+	+	—
/ũ:/	+	+	—

Initially ϵ :, $\tilde{\epsilon}$:, $\tilde{\sigma}$:, $\grave{a}$, $\tilde{a}$, $\acute{a}$:, $\tilde{a}$:, $\tilde{\sigma}$, $\tilde{\sigma}$:, medially $\tilde{a}$, $\tilde{a}$: [do not occur. Finally no long vowel occurs. Among the short, however, e , $\tilde{e}$, $\grave{a}$, $\tilde{a}$, $\tilde{\sigma}$, $\tilde{\sigma}$ do not occur.

Examples :

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/i/	ittun 'so far'	nirmoḷ 'neat'	ceḍi 'prostitute'
/ĩ/	ĩg 'assafoetida'	cĩcaro 'tamarind seed'	tĩ 'those'
/i:/	i:k 'sell'	ti:r 'tatter'	—
/ĩ:/	ĩ:d 'a plam tree'	cĩ:t 'think'	—
/e/	eṇḍi 'castor'	pēḍ 'froth'	—
/ẽ/	ẽṭo 'straw-rope'	pēkəḍ 'waist'	—
/e:/	e:ṭĩ 'once'	ne:t 'fashion'	—

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/ē:/	ē:g 'armful'	rē:w 'sand'	—
/ɛ/	ɛḍay 'make faces'	kɛɭṭ 'plantain'	utkaḍɛ 'excretion'
/ẽ/	ẽ 'this' (n)	bẽkɾo 'stupid'	pɔtẽ 'bag'
/ɛ:/	—	bɛ:t 'stick'	—
/ẽ:/	—	bẽ:k 'bank'	—
/ə/	əḍe:j 'two & half'	kəḍi 'gravy'	—
/ə̃/	ə̃ysĩ 'eighty'	kə̃y 'where'	—
/e:/	ə:rd 'half'	kə:ṇ 'lumbago'	—
/ə̃:/	—	kə̃:y 'when'	—
/ä/	—	çältẽ 'humdrum'	—
/ä:/	—	çä:r 'four'	—
/a/	aji 'grand-mother'	majər 'cat'	puja 'worship'
/ã/	ākwar 'unmarried'	gãṭ 'bell'	kũkdã 'fowls'
/a:/	a:j 'today'	ka:j 'cashew-apple'	—
/ã:/	ã:j 'angel'	gã:c 'hook'	—

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/ɔ/	ɔkəl 'bride'	bɔɭɔ 'meek'	maɭɔ 'attick'
/ɔ̃/	—	kɔ̃bɔ 'cock'	—
/ɔ:/	ɔ:t 'sun-shine'	tɔ:r 'green mango'	—
/ɔ̃:/	—	kɔ̃:t 'rosary'	—
/o/	oɖil 'superior'	kolɔ 'leaf'	gayo 'cows'
/ɔ̃/	õkarɛ 'nausea'	mõw 'honey'	—
/o:/	o:t 'pour'	to:r 'belfry'	—
/õ:/	õ·k 'vomiting'	põ:t 'bet'	—
/u/	udak 'water'	burak 'hole'	pu 'pus'
/ũ/	ũbuɭ 'wash'	gũw 'turn'	jũ 'yoke'
/u:/	u:t 'get up'	pu:t 'son'	—
/ũ:/	ũ:c 'high'	gũ:ɖ 'deep'	—

1.6.2 Consonants

Consonants	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	+	+	+
/b/	+	+	+

Consonants	Initial	Medial	Final
/t/	+	+	+
/d/	+	+	+
/t̪/	+	+	+
/d̪/	+	+	+
/c/	+	+	+
/j/	+	+	+
/k/	+	+	+
/g/	+	+	+
/s/	+	+	+
/h/	+	—	—
/m/	+	+	+
/n/	+	+	+
/ɳ/	—	+	+
/l/	+	+	+
/ɭ/	—	+	+
/r/	+	+	+
/w/	+	+	+
/y/	+	+	+

Initially ɳ and ɭ do not occur. Though /h/ occurs only initially, it may occur medially and finally in some lexical items replacing /s/. Examples to such occurrences are to be found in the section Automatics.

Examples :

Conso- nants	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	pa:k 'feather'	kapaəd 'saree'	ka:p 'slice'
/b/	bā:k 'bench'	gobor 'ashes'	ji:b 'tongue'
/t/	ta:k 'butter-milk'	kato 'husk'	ka:t 'skin'
/d/	da.ɭ 'dhal'	tāduɭ 'rice'	ga:d 'proverb'

Conso- nants	Initial	Medial	Final
/t/	təkki 'hypocrite'	mōṭay 'fatness'	pa:t 'back'
/ḍ/	ḍəbbi 'a metal box'	gaḍāw 'ass'	gəḍ 'make'
/c/	ca:b 'bite'	bacō 'nephew'	gā:c 'hook-holder'
/j/	jewaṇ 'meal'	ajō 'grand-fathar'	pe:j 'conji'
/k/	ki:r 'parrot'	pako 'bat'	pa:k 'feather'
/g/	gər 'house'	magnẽ 'prayer'	wa:g 'tiger'
/s/	suṇẽ 'dog'	masḷi 'fish'	ma:s 'flesh'
/h/	haḍ 'bone'	—	—
/m/	matẽ 'head'	amsaṇ 'sour'	gam 'perspiration'
/n/	natu 'grand-son'	pēner 'silver'	pa:n 'leaf'
/ṇ/	—	naṇi 'bathing-room'	naṇ 'bath'
/l/	la:l 'saliva'	bolẽ 'bush'	ga:l 'cheek'
/ḷ/	—	kəḷo 'jasmine bud'	ti:l 'gingili'
/r/	ra:g 'anger'	hərdẽ 'chest'	ma:r 'beat'
/w/	wa:ḍ 'interest'	awoy 'mother'	pa:w 'reach'
/y/	ya:r 'sale'	wa:yṭ 'evil'	bā:y 'well'

1.7 Phonemic Clusters :

1.7.1 Vowel Clusters

There are no vowel clusters in the present dialect.

1.7.2 Consonant Clusters

Consonant clusters are divided into three classes according to their place of occurrence as initial, medial and final clusters.

1.7.2.1 Initial Clusters :

Initial clusters are rare when compared to the medial ones. They are all C₁ C₂ type, where C₂ → r, l, y.

$$Icl \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} St \\ Nsl \\ Nst \end{array} \right\} + Nst$$

Initial clusters (Icl) may be classified as :

- i) stop (St) + non-stop (Nst)
- ii) nasal (Nsl) + non-stop
- iii) non-stop + non-stop

Examples :

i) St + Nst :

/pr/	pra:ṇ	‘life-breath’
/br/	bra:mṇ	‘brahmin’
/tr/	tra:ṇ	‘strength’
/gr/	grā:t	‘desire (habitual)’
/gl/	gla:s	‘glass-cup’

ii) Nsl + Nst :

/ny/	nya:y	‘justice’
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iii) Nst + Nst :

/wy/	wya:j	‘law-suit’
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1.7.2.2 Medial Clusters

$$\text{Mcl} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{CC} \\ \text{CCC} \end{array} \right\}$$

Medial clusters are of two types :

- i) two consonantal cluster (CC) and
- ii) three consonantal cluster (CCC)

$$\text{CC} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \text{C}_1 & \text{C}_1 \\ \text{C}_1 & \text{C}_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Medial two consonant clusters are again divisible into two types :

- A) Identical ($\text{C}_1 \text{ C}_1$)
- B) Non-identical ($\text{C}_1 \text{ C}_2$)

$$\text{C}_1 \text{ C}_1 \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{St} + \text{St} \\ \text{Nsl} + \text{Nsl} \\ \text{Nst} + \text{Nst} \end{array} \right\}$$

Medial identical clusters are sub-classified as :

- a) Stop + stop
- b) nasal + nasal
- c) non-stop + non-stop

Examples :

St + St :

/pp/	kappus	'cotton'
/bb/	jibbo	'shirt'
/tt/	gutto	'tavern'
/dd/	bɛdda	'idiot'
/ʈʈ/	kəʈʈi	'shell'
/ɖɖ/	piɖɖuk	'a neck-lace'
/cc/	acci	'mould'
/kk/	pakka	'shrewd'
/gg/	laggi	'very near'

Nsl + Nsl :

/mm/	samman	'dinner in honour of some one'
/nn/	sənnā	'a type of idlis'

Nst + Nst :

/ll/	jālli	'road metal'
/l̥l̥/	həll̥i	'village'
/yy/	kuyya	'short man'

$$C_1 C_2 \longrightarrow C_1 C_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \end{array} \right\}$$

Medial non-identical clusters are divided into three classes :

- i) C₁ C₂ A
- ii) C₁ C₂ B
- iii) C₁ C₂ C

$$C_1 C_2 A \longrightarrow St + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} St \\ Nsl \\ Nst \end{array} \right\}$$

C₁ C₂ A is sub-divided as :

- a) Stop + stop
- b) stop + nasal
- c) stop + non-stop

Examples :

C₁ C₂ A a :

/pt/	haptə	'week'
/p̥t̥/	ap̥t̥i	'bang'
/bd/	təbdil	'change'
/dk/	udkā	'waters'
/d̥t̥/	mo̥d̥tel	'hammer'
/d̥k̥/	mo̥d̥ki	'vessel'
/d̥d̥/	po̥d̥d̥ə	'screen'
/d̥g̥/	kə̥d̥gi	'tender jack fruit'
/kt̥/	dak̥t̥ə	'small' (mas.)

/kɖ/	bokɖi	'goat'
/gt/	agtĩ	'a small wall around plant'
/gɖ/	nagɖo	'naked' (mas)

C₁ C₂ A b :

/pɳ/	topɳi	'pricking pain'
/tm/	ətmə	'soul'
/tn/	kātnē	'scraper'
/tɳ/	ceɳni	'chutney'
/ɖɳ/	wɔɳni	'passion'
/kɳ/	sukɳē	'bird'
/gn/	agni	'anus'
/gɳ/	magnē	'prayer'
/jm/	ləjmāɖo	'shameless man'
/jn/	kujner	'cook'

C₁ C₂ A c :

/pl/	təplē	'a small vessel'
/pr/	uprā:t	'afterwards'
/py/	lāpyāw	'lamp'
/bl/	bōbli	'navel'
/bɭ/	kabɭo	'coir'
/tl/	sutli	'thin cord'
/tɭ/	kātɭi	'kernel'
/tr/	ətreɡ	'desire'
/dl/	kudli	'small earthen pot'
/dɭ/	jōdɭo	'maize'
/dr/	mādri	'mat'
/dw/	budwō:t	'wise'
/tɭ/	kəɭɭē	'cot'
/tɾ/	əɾa	'18'
/ts/	waɾsuro	'stranger' (mas.)
/tʷ/	moɾwə	'short' (mas.)
/ɖs/	guɖsul	'hut'
/ɖɭ/	muɖɭa	'east'
/ɖw/	puɖwē	'dhoti'
/kl/	təkli	'head'
/kɭ/	pakɭi	'petal'
/ks/	luksaɳ	'loss'
/kr/	ikra	'eleven'

/gl/	jəglanɛ	'lightening'
/gs/	bogsanɛ	'pardon'
/gr/	gagrɔ	'skirt'
/cw/	pacwɔ	'green' (mas)
/jr/	gəjrɔ	'a medicine'
/jw/	rajwoɤ	'kingdom'

$$C_1 C_2 B \longrightarrow Nst + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} St \\ Nsl \end{array} \right\}$$

$C_1 C_2 B$ is sub-divided as :

- a) non-stop + stop
- b) non-stop + nasal

Examples :

$C_1 C_2 B$ a :

/sp/	a:spətr	'hospital'
/st/	kusti	'wrestling'
/st̥/	ust̥ɛ	'left over'
/sk/	poskəɤ	'bladder'
/rp/	kurpɔɤ	'basket'
/rb/	girboji	'sparrow'
/rt/	ərtabərit	'meaningful'
/rd/	hərdɛ	'chest'
/rk/	pərki	'stranger'
/rg/	burgɔ	'boy'
/lp/	bɔlpɔ	'wolf'
/lt/	kaltepɔɤ	'humility'
/lg/	kɔlgɛ	'bitch'
/lk̥/	kɔlk̥ɛ	'crop of particular season'
/yt/	kɔytɔ	'sickle'
/yd/	aydan	'utensil'
/yk/	bolayki	'health'
/yg/	wāygɛ	'brinjal'
/wg/	lōwgā	'cloves'

$C_1 C_2 B$ b :

/sm/	dusman	'enemy'
/rm/	gərmi	'hot'
/rn/	tərno	'green' (mas)

/rɳ/	borɳi	'jar'
/lm/	bɔlmẽ	'sooth saying'
/lɳ/	paɳẽ	'cradle'
/wɳ/	miwɳi	'wife's sister'
/yɳ/	ayɳo	'hand-fan'

$$C_1 C_2 C \longrightarrow Nsl + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{St} \\ Nst \end{array} \right\}$$

$C_1 C_2 C$ is sub-divied as :

- a) nasal + stop
- b) nasal + non-stop

Examples :

$C_1 C_2 C$ a :

/mɳ/	gomɳi	'neck'
/mk/	emkɔɳ	'hell'
/mj/	somjoɳi	'understanding'
/np/	kənpir	'coriander'
/nk/	tenka	'south'
/ɳk/	bɔɳkɔ	'bunt'
/ɳg/	'poɳgil	'barren (land)'
/ɳc/	loɳcẽ	'pickle'

$C_1 C_2 C$ b :

/ms/	amsaɳ	'sour'
/nw/	ənwar	'danger'
/ny/	anyek	'another'
/ɳs/	baɳsirẽ	'kitchen-towel'
/ɳw/	jaɳway	'wisdom'

$$CCC \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} St & + & St & + & Nst \\ Nst & + & Nsl & + & St \\ Nsl & + & Nsl & + & Nst \end{array} \right\}$$

Three consonantal clusters occuring medially are classified as :

- a) stop + stop + non-stop
- b) non-stop + nasal + stop
- c) nasal + nasal + non-stop

Examples :

stop + stop + non-stop :

/ddy/ səddyak 'for the time being'

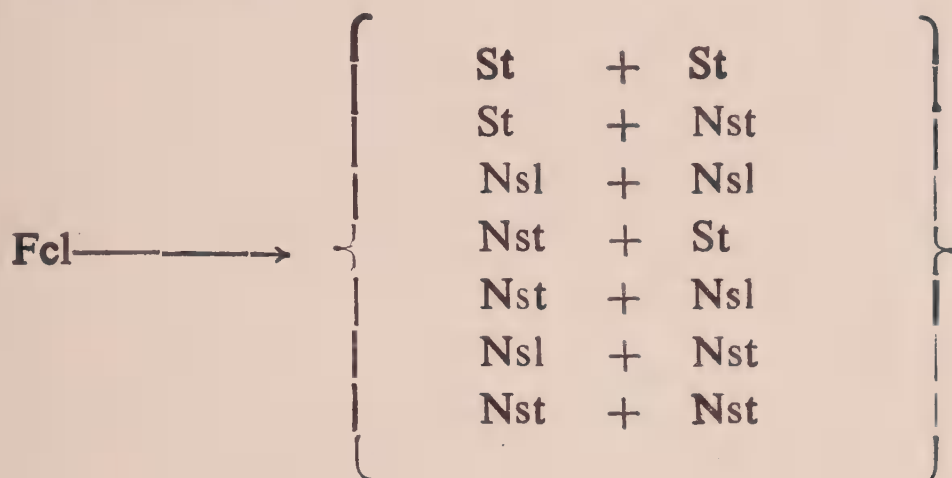
non-stop + nasal + stop :

/ɭmb/ keɭmbɔ 'plantain-tree'

nasal + nasal + non-stop :

/mɳɭ/ bramɳɭẽ 'brahmin lady'

1.7.2.3 Final Clusters :



Final clusters are grouped into seven classes.

- a) stop + stop
- b) stop + non-stop
- c) nasal + nasal
- d) non-stop + stop
- e) non-stop + nasal
- f) nasal + non-stop
- g) non-stop + non-stop

Examples :

stop + stop :

/bd/ sobd 'word'

stop + non-stop :

/tr/ nekɛtr 'star'
 /kl/ ɔ:kɭ 'spectacles'
 /ks/ saks 'witness'

nasal + nasal :

/mṇ/	bra:mṇ	'brahmin'
------	--------	-----------

non-stop + stop :

/rt/	ə:rt	'meaning'
/rd/	ə:rd	'half'
/rj/	ig:ərj	'church'
/yṭ/	wa yṭ	'evil'

Non-stop + nasal :

/lm/	jə:lm	'birth'
/rm/	kə:rm	'bad deed'
/rn/	dərn	'ground'
/yṇ/	boynṇ	'sister'
/wṭ/	wã.wṭ	'labour'

nasal + non-stop :

/ṇs/	bṇs	'a wild berry'
------	-----	----------------

non-stop + non-stop :

/ls/	bo:ls	'pocket'
/rl/	kə:rl	'outer-shell'
/yl/	ba:yl	'wife'
/yr/	ko:yr	'dirt'

Table—I
Two Consonantal Clusters
SECOND MEMBER

	p	b	t	d	ṭ	ḍ	c	j	k	g	s	m	n	ṇ	l	ḷ	r	w	y	
FIRST MEMBER	p	*	0	x	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	@	0	x
	b	0	*	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	@	0	0
	t	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	@	0	0
	ṭ	0	0	x	0	*	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	x	0	x	x	x	0
	ḍ	0	0	x	x	*	*	0	0	x	x	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	x	0
	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0
	j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	@	0	@	x	0
	k	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	0	*	0	x	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	0
	g	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	0	0	x	x	0	x	x	@	x	x	0	0
	s	x	0	x	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	m	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	x	x	0	x	*	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
	n	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	x	x@
	ṇ	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0
	l	x	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	+	x	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
	ḷ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	x	0	*	0	0	0
	r	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	+	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
	w	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0@
	y	0	0	x	x	+	0	0	0	x	x	0	0	0	x	+	0	+	0	*

@ = Initial cluster

* = Medial cluster : C₁ C₁ type

x = Medial cluster : C₁ C₂ type

+

= Final cluster

0 = No cluster

Table—II
Three Consonantal Clusters

First two members	The last member		
	b	y	ɭ
dd	-	+	-
ɭm	+	-	-
mɳ	-	-	+

+ = Presence of cluster

- = Absence of cluster

1.8 The Mx vocabulary consists of mostly monosyllabic disyllabic and trisyllabic free forms.

Syllabic pattern.

v = short vowel

v: = long vowel

c = consonant

Free form

Canon

Monosyllabic : (C) (C) V (:) (C) (C)

Examples :

/i/	'this'
/or/	'marriage procession'
/di/	'give'
/gay/	'wound'
/sobd/	'word'
/u:/	'louse'
/e:ɭ/	'cardamom'
/i:sɭ/	'friend'
/ka:n/	'ear'
/mɔ:rn/	'death'
/pr:aɳ/	'life'
/bra:mɳ/	'brahmin'

Disyllabic : (C) VC (C) (C) V (:) (C) (C)

/oni/	'sister-in-law'
/ɛɗay/	'make faces'
/igərj/	'church'
/acci/	'mould'
/amsaŋ/	'sour'
/istri/	'iron-box'
/misi/	'moustache'
/kuɭit/	'horse-gram'
/podorn/	'god-father'
/kəɽi:ŋ/	'hard'
/topɲi/	'pricking pain'
/keɭmbə/	'plantain tree'
/nirmoɭ/	'clean'
/lãpyãw/	'lantern'

Trisyllabic : (C) V (C) C (V) (C) C (V) (C)

/irado/	'intention'
/alocen/	'idea'
/aɭsãdo/	'beans'
/erabbay/	'a fish'
/istɛgət/	'friendship'
/bɔlayki/	'health'
/baɲsirɛ/	'kitchen towel'
/kaltepɔŋ/	'humility'

2.

MORPHO - PHONEMICS

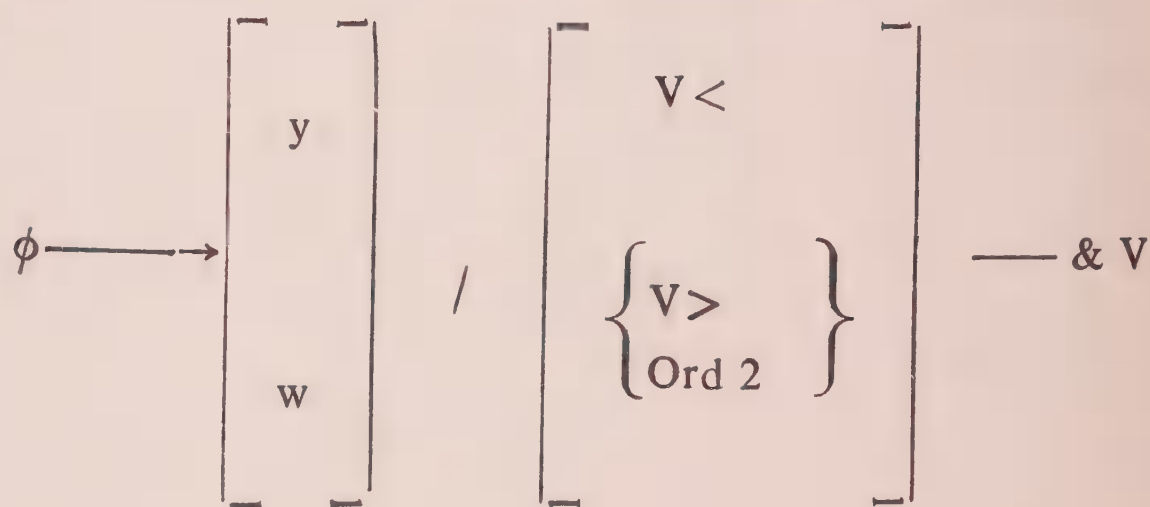
2.1. $-V : C (C) \longrightarrow VC (C) / -$ & syllable

pu:t-a-k > putak 'to the son'

ba:yl-o > baylo 'wives'

u:t-a > uṭa 'get up'

2.2.



(Restricted by R. 11)

asḍi-o asḍi-y-o (cf. R.3)

gorũ-ã gorũ-w-ã (cf. R. 3)

ambado-ε ambado-w-ε (cf. R. 3)

pā:c-o (R.1) pāc-w-o pācwo

2.3. Nst-V & $\longrightarrow \phi / - \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{glide} \\ (\sim) \\ \text{yã/ya} \end{array} \right\}$

Nst-V & is the last vowel of Nst.

asḍi-y-o	>	asḍyo	'eye lashes'
gorũ-w-ã	>	gorwã	'cattle'
ambaḍo-w-ε	>	ambaḍ-w-ε	(cf. R. 4)
gaḍo-ya-c-o	>	gadyaco	'of the field'
burgε-yã-nĩ	>	burgyãnĩ	'by the boys'

2.4.

$$\text{glide} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ w \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \phi / (c) (c) \text{---} \& \tilde{v} \quad V$$

ambaḍo-ε (R.2)	>	ambaḍo-w-ε (R.3)	>	ambaḍ-w-ε	'hognuts'
				> ambaḍε	
keḷε-ĩ (R.2)	>	keḷẽ-y-ĩ (R.3)	>	keḷ-y-ĩ	
				> keḷĩ	> 'plantains'
baylo-ã-k (R.2)	>	baylo-w-ã-k (R.3)	>	bayl-w-ã-k	
				> baylāk	'to the wives'
waṇo-ã-k (R.2)	>	waṇo-w-ã-k (R.3)	>	waṇ-w-ã-k	
				> waṇāk	'to the sandals'

2.5. C $\longrightarrow$ Ć / Ć & -//
(Optional)

bra:mṇ-lẽ (R.1)	>	bramṇ-lẽ	
		> bramṇlẽ ~ bramṇlẽ	'a brahmin lady'
u:t-tã (R.1)	>	uṭ-tã	
		> uṭṭã ~ uṭṭã	'I get up'
po:ḍ-ta (R.1)	>	poḍ-ta	
		> poḍ-ṭa (cf R. 6)	's/he, it falls'

2.6. C⁺ $\longrightarrow$ C⁻ /- & C⁻
(Optional)

nid-ta-y	>	nittay ~ niday	
			'you (Sg.) sleep'

u:b-ta (R.1) > ub-ta ~ upta

's/he, it flies'

po:ḍ-ta (R. 1) > poḍ-ta (R.5) ~ poḍṭa (R.6)

> poṭṭa

's/he, it falls'

2.7.

$V \sim \longrightarrow \tilde{V} \quad / \quad -\& \quad / \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} wdi \\ wk \\ \# \end{array} \right\}$

kā- ~ wdi > kãwdi 'let him/her/it eat'

piye- ~ wk > piyẽwk 'to drink'

nid-lyã > nidlyã 'I (fem) have slept'

2.8.

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \sim \\ n \end{array} \right] \longrightarrow \phi \quad / \quad \tilde{V}\& \quad - \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \# \\ t \end{array} \right]$

vacinã~ > vacinã 'I do not read'

potẽ-ã-nt (R. 2. 3) > potyã-nt

> potyãt 'in the bag'

2.9.

Caus $\longrightarrow \phi \quad / \quad - \text{MS} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{negpt} \\ \text{inf} \end{array} \right\}$

kãwoy-õwnã-t > kãwõwnãt 'they have not caused to eat'

kãwoy-õwk > kãwõwk 'to cause to eat'

2.10.

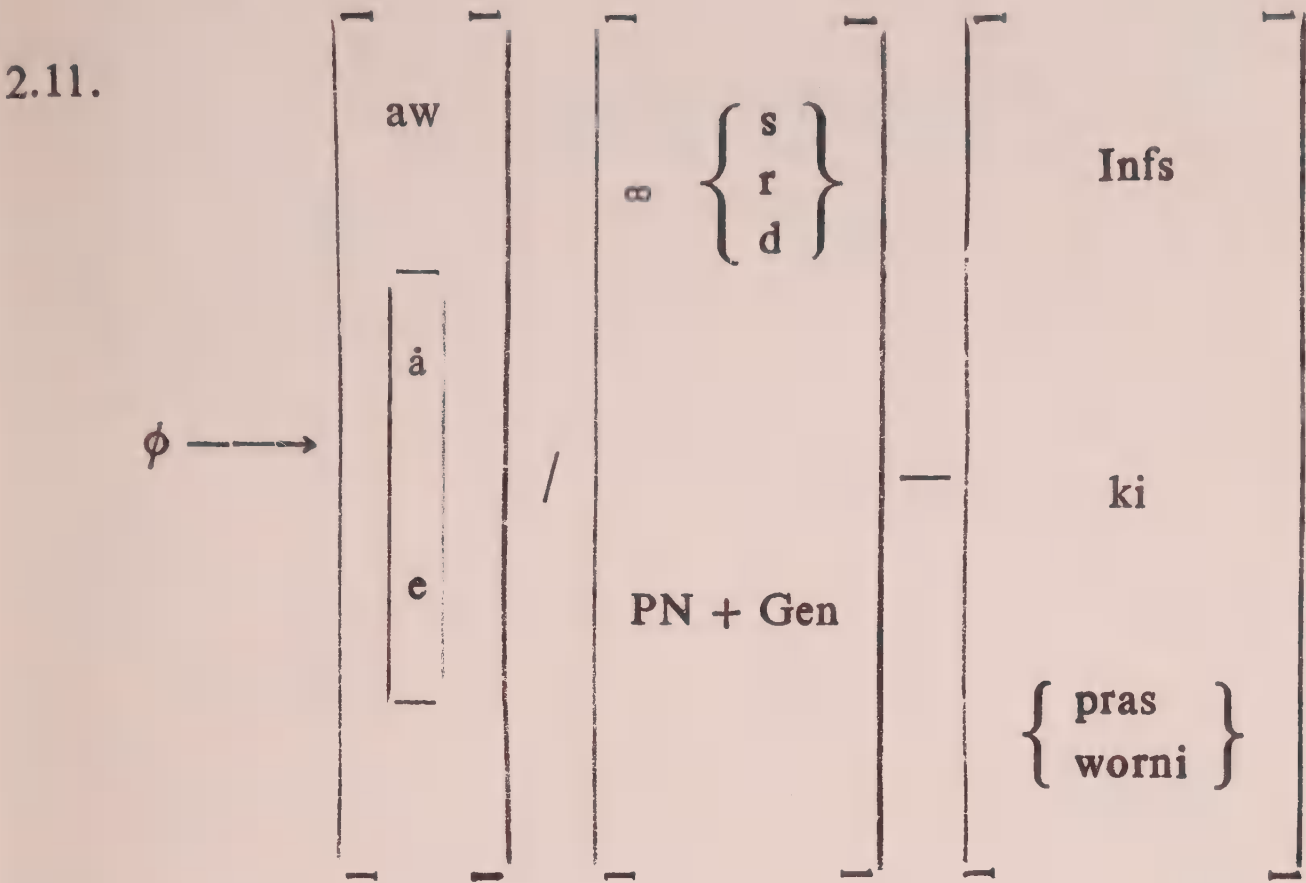
$C_1 \longrightarrow C_2 \quad /- \quad \& \quad C_2$

na:c-t-ãw (R. 1) > nac-t-ãw nattaw

~nactãw 'we dance'

me:j-t-ãw (R. 1) > mej-t-ãw > mettãw

~mejtãw 'we count'



2.12.	wi:s-ɔ (R.1)	> wis-ɔ	> wisawɔ (m)	'20th'
	səttər-i		> sətərɔwi (f)	'70th'
	nowod-ẽ		> nowodawẽ (n)	'90th'
	moj-ki	> mojàki	}	'than me'
	moj-pras	> mojepras		
	moj-worni	> mojeworni		

2.13 Stem alternants :



{kã} 'eat'

ke occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with l.

ãbɛ keɛ 'ate mangoes'

kã occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with w.

kã wk 'to eat'

$\dot{k}aw$	occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with y and MS neg. pt.	
	$\dot{k}awyet$	'can eat'
	$\dot{k}awn\ddot{a}y$	'you have not eaten'
kay	occurs before MS neg. pr. MS neg. fut. and MS def.	
	$\dot{k}ayn\ddot{a}$	'I do not eat'
	$\dot{k}ayson\ddot{a}$	'I will not eat'
	$\dot{k}ayje$	'should eat'
$\dot{k}a$	else	
{mo:r}	'die'	
me	occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with l.	
	$melo$	'he died'
	more occurs before MS neg. pr.	
	$mor\grave{a}n\ddot{a}$	'I do not die'
$mo:r$	else.	
{wo:c}	'go'	
ge	occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with l.	
	$geli$	'she went'
(w) e	occurs before the suffixal morpheme beginning with t.	
	(w) eta	'he, she it goes'
$wo:c$	else.	
{nidε}	'sleep'	
nid	occurs before the suffixal morpheme	
	$nida$	'you (Pl.) sleep'
$nid\epsilon$	else	

{apəy}	'call'	
apo	occurs before suffixal morpheme beginning with -w	
	apɔ̃wk (R.2.7)	'to call'
apəy	else.	
{je:w}	'dine'	
je:	occurs before MS neg. pt., MS per, and MS inf.	
	jewnã	'not eaten'
	jẽwdit	'let them eat'
	jẽ:wk	'to eat'
je:w	else.	
{ye}	'come'	
ay	occurs before past suffix	
	aylo	'he come'
ye	occurs before present suffix	
	yeta	's/he, it came'
ayi	occurs before past perfect suffix	
	ayillo	'he had come'
{wa:c}	'read'	
waci	occurs before MS def., MS neg. pr.	
	wacije	'should read'
	wacinã	'I do not read'
wa:c	elsewhere.	
{has}	'laugh'	
hasə	occurs before MS def., MS neg. pr.	
	hasəje	'should laugh'
	hasənã	'I do not laugh'

has elsewhere.

go:d-saṇ	(R.1) >	godsaṇ	'sweetness'
kaḷ-saṇ		kaḷsaṇ	'blackness'

{marəg} 'costly'

∞ marg occurs before Ders; marəg elsewhere.

margay 'costliness'

{dubḷ-} 'poor'

∞ dubḷi occurs with the suffix -kay

∞ dubḷ- occurs with Infs.

dubḷikay	'poverty'
dubḷə	'poor' (m)

3.

NOUN

3.1. NS $\longrightarrow$ Sub + (obl + CAS) + (M)

Noun satellite (NS) represents nouns with or without suffixes. NS is re-written as substantive (Sub) followed optionally by oblique suffix (Obl) and case suffix (CAS) and/or modifier suffix (M).

Examples :

Sub :

ambaḍo	'hog nut'
pu:t	'son'
rādpi	'cook'
asḍi	'eye-lash'
boyn	'sister'
ba:yl	'wife'
aydan	'vsssel'
tātī	'egg'

Sub + obl + CAS :

ambaḍo-ya-k	(R.3)	ambaḍyak	'to the hog nut'
pu:t-a-k	(R.1)	putak	'to the son'
asḍi-ye-k	(R.3)	asḍyek	'to the eye lash'

3.2. Sub $\longrightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{PN} \end{array} \right\}$

Substantive is divided into nouns (N) and pronouns (PN). While the former take the adjectives, the latter do not.

Examples :

N :

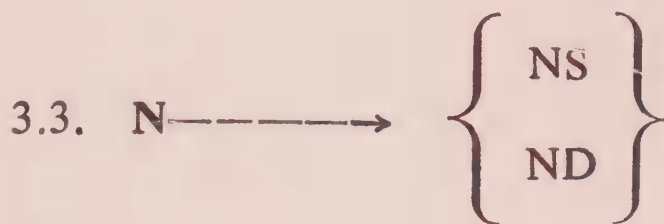
na:rl	'coconut'
ejmani	'master'
koguḷ	'cuckoo'

Adj + N :

suko na:rl	'dry coconut'
boro ejmani	'good master'
kaḷi koguḷ	'black cuckoo'

PN :

ãw	'I'
tũ	'you' (Sg.)
to	'he' (Remote)
ti	'she' „
tẽ	'it' „



Noun is classified into noun simple (NS) and noun derived (ND) on the basis of the suffixal morphemes they have.

Examples :

NS :

kõbi	'hen'
waṇ	'slipper'
kaḍ	'beard'
misi	'moustache'
kaṇi	'story'

ND :

ka:m-eli (R ₁)	kameli	'labourer'
pul-kar	pulkar	'florist'
po:yṇ-ari (R ₁)	poyṇari	'traveller'
bra:mṇ-lẽ (R.1,5)	bramṇlẽ	'a brahmin lady'

3.4. NS $\longrightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Nm} \\ \text{Nf} \\ \text{Nn} \end{matrix} \right\} \pm \text{Pl}$

Simple nouns are further divided into three classes on the basis of gender which is grammatical : masculine (Nm) feminine (Nf) and neuter (Nn.)

Examples :

Nm :

deḍo	‘best man’
ma:m	‘maternal uncle’
ru:k	‘tree’
ceḍo	‘boy’

Nf :

pāti	‘plait’
buti	‘meal carrier’
boyn	‘sister’
ba:yl	‘wife’

Nn :

ceḍũ	‘girl’
burgẽ	‘child’
dudĩ	‘pumpkin’
po:t	‘stomach’

3.5. NM $\longrightarrow$ $\left[\begin{matrix} \text{Nm1} \\ \text{Nm2} \end{matrix} \right] / -\text{Pl} \left[\begin{matrix} \epsilon \\ \phi \end{matrix} \right] //$

Masculine nouns are divided into two groups on the basis of plural suffixal allomorph they can take :

Nm1	takes ∞ $-\epsilon$
Nm2	takes ∞ $-\phi$

Examples :

Nm1

gɔɖɔ-ε	(R.2,3,4)	>	gɔɖε	'horses'
naɖɔ-ε	(R.2,3,4)	>	naɖε	'strings'
waɖɔ-ε	(R.2,3,4)	>	waɖε	'wards'
mɔɖɔ-ε	(R.2,3,4)	>	mɔɖε	'gardens'

Nm2

irwoɭ-φ	>	irwoɭ	'palmyra-fruits'
ma:m-φ	>	ma:m	'uncles'
sorop-φ	>	sorop	'serpents'
rādpi-φ	>	rādpi	'cooks'

$$3.6. \text{ Nf} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Nf1} \\ \text{Nf2} \\ \text{Nf3} \end{bmatrix} \quad /-\text{Pl} \quad \begin{bmatrix} i \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} \quad //$$

Nf is classified into Nf1, Nf2, and Nf3. The first consists of these forms which take-i as the plural suffix, while the second -o and the last -u.

Examples :

Nf1 :

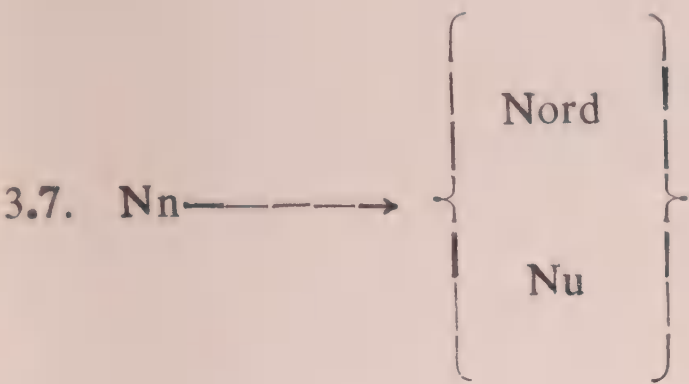
kogɭ-i	>	kogɭi	'cuckoos'
gaɳɳ-i	>	gaɳɳi	'bells'
sisər-i	>	sisri	'crocodiles'
cu:k-i (R.1)	>	cuki	'faults'

Nf2 :

kuti-o	(R.2,3)	>	kutyο	'stamps'
masɭi-o	(R.2,3)	>	masɭyο	'fishes'
me:r-o	(R.1)	>	mero	'boundaries'
waɳ-o		>	waɳο	'slippers'

Nf3 :

ka:j-u	(R.1)	>	kaju	'cashew apples'
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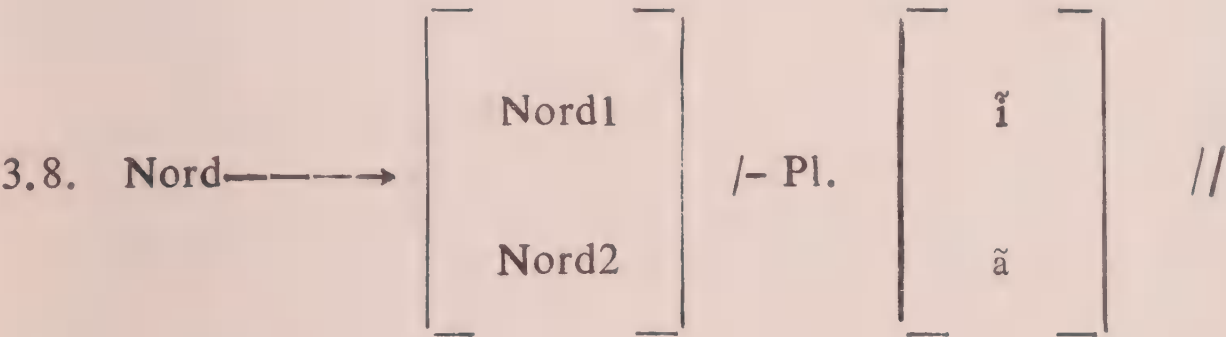
Nn is classified into ordinary nominal stems (Nord). Which can take attributes, and numerals (Nu) which will not take them :

Examples :

połǣ	‘plank’
bobłǣ	‘bottle-gourd’
pa:ł	‘root’
gər	‘house’

Nu :

e:k	‘one’
do:n	‘two’
da	‘ten’
sembor	‘hundred’
həjar	‘thousand’



Nord consists of forms taking plural suffix -ĭ (Nord1) and those taking -ã (Nord2).

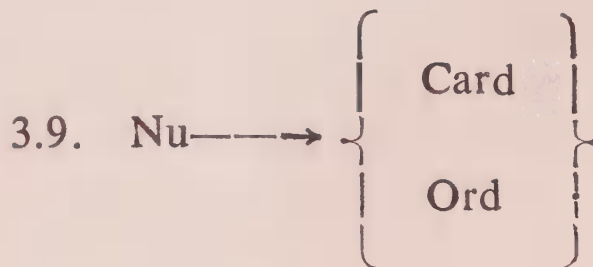
Examples :

Nord. 1 :

tēđłǣ-ĭ	(R.2,3,4)	>	tēđłĭ	‘girkins’
janwǣ-ĭ	(R.2,3,4)	>	janwĭ	‘holy threads’
kełǣ-ĭ	(R.2,3,4)	>	kełĭ	‘plantains’
kūđłǣ-ĭ	(R.2,3,4)	>	kūđłĭ	‘vessels for curry’

Nord. 2 :

pa:l-ã	(R.1)	>	paḷã	'roots'
tɔ:r-ã	(R.1)	>	tərã	'green mangoes'
gər-ã		>	gɔrã	'houses'
haɖ-ã		>	haɖã	'bones'
tãtĩ-ã	(R.2,3)	>	tãtyã	'eggs'



Nu is classified as cardinal (Card) and ordinal (Ord).

Examples :

Card :

e:k	'one'
do:n	'two'
ti:n	'three'
ə:rd	'half'

Ord :

poylo	(m)	poyli	(f)	poylẽ	(n)	'first'
dusro	(m)	dusri	(f)	dusrẽ	(n)	'second'
tisro	(m)	tisri	(f)	tisrẽ	(n)	'third'
cowto	(m)	cowti	(f)	cowtẽ	(n)	'fourth'



Cardinals are sub divided into integer numbers (In) and fractions (Fr)

Examples :

In :

ca:r	'four'
pã:c	'five'
so	'six'

Fr :

ka:ld
ə:rd 'one fourth'
 'half'

3.11. In-----> In

1	]	//
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
100	]	
1000		
10000		
100000		
1000000		

Integrals are classified into fifteen classes where each one represents a basic numeral having various allos that enter into the construction of higher numerals.

3.12. In 1----->

]	ekl-	/ —	]	Infs	//
	ik			ra	
	ek			{	
				ɳi:s	
				wi:s	
				ti:s	
				sẽ	
				}	
]	ekwe		]	caɭi:s	
	e:k			else .	

Those numerals and relative pronouns which have concord like adjectives take concord suffix (Infs).

(Infs) is explained under Adjectives.

In 1 has five allos each one having characteristic distribution. ekl occurs with the concord (Infs) suffix, ik with -ra, ek with -ṇi:s, -wi:s, -ti:s and -sẽ, ekwe with caḷi:s and e:k elsewhere.

Examples :

ekl-o	'one' (m)
ekl-i	'one' (f)
ekl-ẽ	'one' (n)
ikra	'eleven'
ekṇi:s	'nineteen'
ekwi:s	'twenty-one'
ekti:s	'thirty-one'
eksẽ	'hundred'
ekwe caḷi:s	'forty-one'

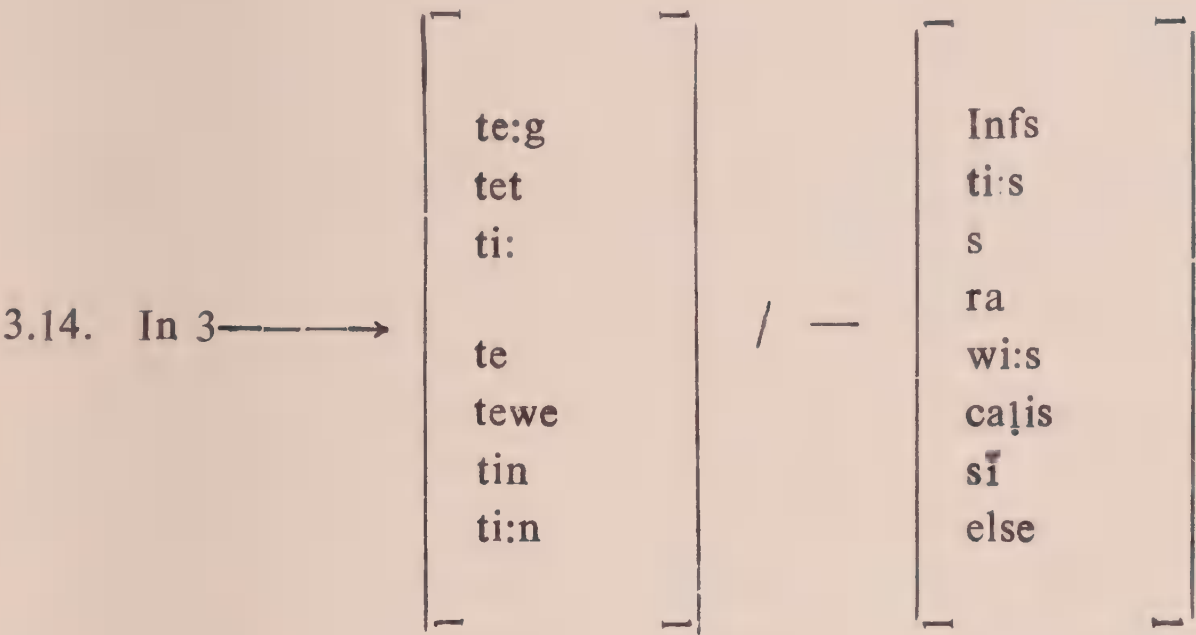
3.13. In 2 →	[	do:g	/—	[	Infs	]
		don			sĩ	
		ba			ra	
					wi:s	
		bot			ti:s	
					caḷi:s	
		bawe			caḷi:s	
					ponnas	
		(w) i :			s	
		do:n			else	

In 2 has seven allomorphs, which have individual distribution. do:g occurs with Infs, don with -sĩ, ba with -ra and wi:s, bot with ti:s, bawe with caḷi:s and ponnas, (w)i: with -s and do:n elsewhere.

Examples :

do:g	'two' (m)
do:g-i (R.1) > dogi	'two' (f)
do:g-ã (R.1) > dogã	'two' (n)
don-sĩ	'two-hundred'

bara	'twelve'
ba-wi:s	'twenty-two'
bot-ti:s	'thirty-two'
bawe-caḷi:s	'forty-two'
bawe-ponnas	'flfty-two'
(w) i:s	'twenty'



In 3 has seven alternants. Each one is characterized by its own peculiar distribution. te:g occurs with Infs, tet with ti:s, ti: with -s, te with -ra and wi:s, tewē with caḷi-s, tin with -sī and ti:n elsewhere.

Examples :

te:g-ϕ	> te:g	'three' (m)
te:gi-i (R.1,2,3,4)	> tegi	'three' (f)
te:g-ā	> tegā	'three' (n)
tetti:s		'thirty-three'
tl:s		'thirty'
tera		'thirteen'
tewi:s		'twenty-three'
tewecaḷi:s		'forty-three'
tinsī		'three hundred'
ti:n		'three'

3.15. In 4 →

co:wg	Infs
cow	da
cowe	caḷi:s
co	wi:s
caḷi:	s
car	sĩ
ca:r	else

In 4 has seven forms conditioned by characteristic environments. co:wg occurs with Infs suffix, cow with -da, cowe with -caḷi:s, co with wi:s, caḷi: with -s, car with -sĩ, and ca:r elsewhere.

Examples :

co:wg-ϕ		'four' (m)
co:wg-i (R:1)	cowgi	'four' (f)
co:wg-ã (R.1)	cowgã	'four' (n)
cowda		'fourteen'
cowecaḷi:s		'forty-four'
cowi:s		'twenty-four'
caḷi:s		'forty'
carsĩ		'four hundred'

3.16. In 5 →

pāt	ti:s
pōd	ra
ponna	s
pōcc	i:s
pācwe	caḷi:s
pāy	sĩ
pā:c	else

In 5 has seven alternant forms. Each one of them has a definite environment. pāt occurs with ti:s, pōd with -ra, ponna with -s, pōcc with -i:s, pācwe with caḷi:s, pāy with -sĩ and pā:c elsewhere.

Examples :

pātti:s	'thirty-five'
pōndra	'fifteen'
pōcci:s	'twenty-five'
ponnas	'fifty'
Pācwecaḷi:s	'forty-five'
pāysī	'five hundred'
pā:c	'five'

3.17	In 6	→	sət sowe səy so / — ti:s caḷi:s sī else
------	------	---	---

Four allos are there for In 6. sət occurs with ti:s, sowe with caḷi:s, səy with -sī and elsewhere -so.

Examples :

sətti:s	'thirty-six'
sowecaḷi:s	'forty-six'
səysī	'six-hundred'
soḷa	'sixteen'
so	'six'

3.18.	In 7	→	sət səttə sətta satwe say sat / — ra r wi:s caḷi:s sī else
-------	------	---	--

In 7 consists of six allomorphs. sət occurs with -ra, səttə with -r, sətta with wi:s, satwe with caḷi:s, say with -sī and sat elsewhere.

Examples :

sətra	'seventeen'
səttər	'seventy'
səttawi:s	'twentyseven'

satwecaḷi:s	'forty-seven'
saysĩ	'seven hundred'
satti:s	'thirty seven'
sat	'seven'

3.19. In 8 →	[	aṭ	/—	[	{ ti:s sĩ }	]
		aṭwe			caḷi:s	
		əṭṭa			wi:s	
		əṭ			ra	
		a:ṭ			else	

In 8 has five allos. Their distribution is as follows. *aṭ* occurs with *ti:s* and *-sĩ*, *aṭwe* with *caḷi:s*, *əṭṭa* with *wi:s*, *əṭ* with *-ra* and *a:ṭ* elsewhere.

Examples :

aṭti:s	'thirty-eight'
aṭsĩ	'eight-hundred'
aṭwecaḷi:s	'forty-eight'
əṭṭawi:s	'twenty-eight'
əṭra	'eighteen'
a:ṭ	'eight'

3.20 In 9 →	[	now	— /	[	sĩ	]
		nowo			d	
		nowe			caḷi:s	
		no:w			else	

In 9 has four sub-members *now* occurs with *-sĩ*, *nowo* with *-d*, *nowe* with *caḷi:s* and *no:w* elsewhere.

Examples :

nowsĩ	'nine hundred'
nowd	'ninety'
nowecaḷi:s	'forty-nine'
no:w	'nine'

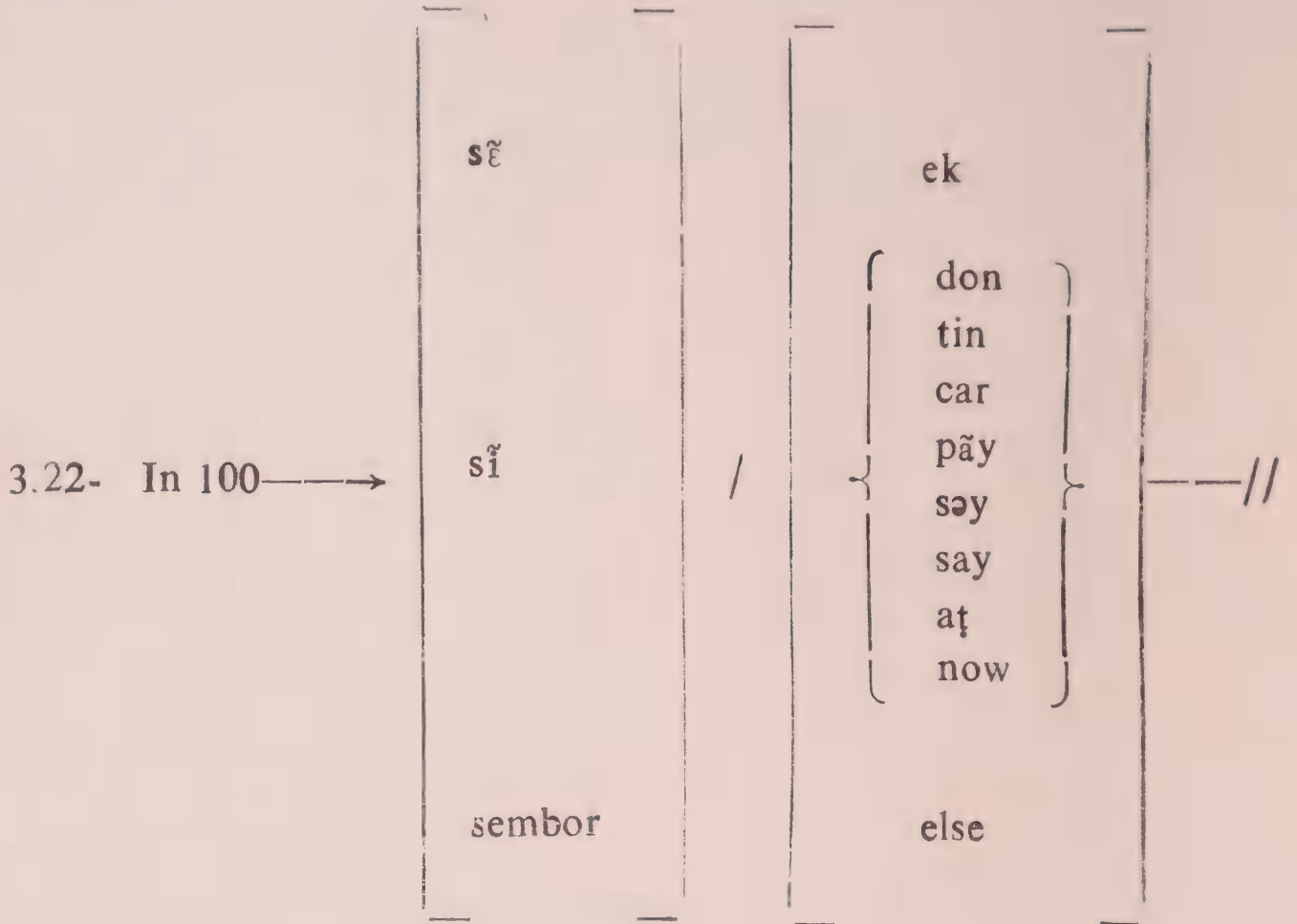
3.21. In10 —————>

ra	/	ik ba te pōd sət əṭ	——//
ḷa		so	
s		wi: ti: caḷi: ponna	
r d da		səttə nowo else	

In 10 has six alternants -ra occurs with ik-, ba-, te-, pond-, sət- and əṭ-, ḷa-, with so-, s with wi:-, ti:-, caḷi:- and ponna-; r with səttə-, d with, nowo-; and da elsewhere.

Examples :

ikra	‘eleven’
bara	‘twelve’
tera	‘thirteen’
pōdra	‘fifteen’
sətra	‘seventeen’
əṭra	‘eighteen’
soḷa	‘sixteen’
wi:s	‘twenty’
ti:s	‘thirty’
caḷi:s	‘forty’
ponnas	‘fifty’
səttər	‘seventy’
nowod	‘ninety’
cowda	‘fourteen’
da	‘ten’



In 100 has three variants sẽ occurs with ek-, sĩ occurs with don-, tin-, car-, pãy-, sɔy-, say-, aṭ-, and now-, whereas sembor elsewhere.

Examples :

eksẽ	'hundred and'
donsĩ	'two-hundred'
tinsĩ	'three hundred'
carsĩ	'four hundred'
pãysĩ	'five hundred'
sɔysĩ	'six hundred'
saysĩ	'seven hundred'
aṭsĩ	'eight hundred'
nowsĩ	'nine hundred'

In 1000	həjar	'thousand'
In 10000	la:k	'lakh'
In 10000000	koro:ḍ	'crore'

3.23. Fr → $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Fr1} \\ \text{Fr2} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Infs}$

Fractions are divided into two classes where each has its own basic semantic value. It occurs with Infs suffix.

3.24. Fr1. —————→ ka:ld- 'one quarter'

Examples :

ka:ld-ɔ	(R. 1) > kaldɔ	'one quarter' (m)
ka:ld-i	(R. 1) > kaldi	'one quarter' (f)
ka:ld-ɛ̃	(R. 1) > kaldɛ̃	'one quarter' (n)
kaldɔ rupoy		' $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee'
kaldi bo:tl		' $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bottle'
kaldɛ̃ pɔtɛ̃		' $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bag'

3.25. Fr2. —————→ ə:rd-

Examples :

ə:rd-ɔ	(R. 1) > ərdɔ	'half' (m)
ə:rd-i	(R. 1) > ərdi	'half' (f)
ə:rd-ɛ̃	(R. 1) > ərdɛ̃	'half' (n)
ərdɔ	ãbɔ	'half a mango'
ərdi	ka:j	'half a cashew apple'
ərdɛ̃	kɛlɛ̃	'half a plantain'

3.26 Ord. —————→ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ord. 1} \\ \text{Ord. 2} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Infs}$

Examples :

Ordinals are classified in two sub-classes. Ordinal stem taking Infs suffix, from the class, Ord. 1. Cardinals taking Infs suffix, from the Ord. 2 class.

Examples :

Ord. 1.

poyl-ɔ		'first' (m)
dusr-i		'second' (f)
tisr-ɛ̃		'third' (n)

Ord. 2.

pã:c-ɔ	(R. 1,2) > pãcwɔ	'fifth'
so-ɔ	(R. 2) > sowɔ	'sixth'
sat-ɔ	(R. 2) > satwɔ	'seventh'

3.27 Ord. 1 $\longrightarrow$ Ord. 1 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \right\}$

Ord. 1 is divided into four sub-classes

Ord. 1a, ord. 1b, ord. 1c, ord. 1d.

3.28 Ord. 1a $\longrightarrow$ poyl-

Examples :

poylo	'first' (m. sg.)
poyli	'first' (f. sg.)
poylē	'first' (n. sg.)
poylē	'first' (m. pl.)
poylyo	'first' (f. pl.)
poylī	'first' (n. pl.)

3.29 ord-1b $\longrightarrow$ dusr-

3.30 ord-1c $\longrightarrow$ tistr-

3.31 ord-1d $\longrightarrow$ cowl-

Examples :

cf. the paradigm of poyl-o

3.32. ord. 2 $\longrightarrow$ In $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 100 \\ 1000 \\ 10000 \\ 100000 \end{array} \right\} + \text{Infs}$

ord. 2 is consisting of ten classes where each one represents a base numeral with its allos taking Infs suffix.

amples :

pā:c	(R.1,2)	>	pācwə	'fifth'
so	(R.2)	>	sowə	'sixth'
pōdra-ə	(R.2)	>	pōdrawə	'fifteenth'
eksēda-ə	(R.2)	>	eksēdawə	'hundred and tenth'

$$33. \text{ND} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{V} \end{array} \right\} + \text{NDS}$$

Derived noun (ND) consists of a noun (N) with a nominalizing derivative suffix (NDS) or a verb (V) with (NDS).

amples :

N + NDS :

gər + kar		>	gərkar	'husband'
bra:mṇ + lē	(R.1,5)	>	bramṇlē	'a brahmin lady'
wāṭə-eli	(R.2,3,4)	>	wāṭeli	'share-holder'

V + NDS:

sik + əp		>	sikəp	'learning'
'learn'				
je:w + əṇ	(R.1)	>	jewəṇ	'meal'
'eat'				
rā:d + pi	(R.1)	>	rādpi	'one who cooks'
'cook'				

$$34. \text{NDS} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{NDS1} \\ \text{NDS2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Nominalizing derivative suffixes (NDS) are of two types:

1. NDS 1 occur with nouns
2. NDS 2 occur with verbs

3.35. NDS1 $\longrightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{eli} \\ \text{kar} \\ \text{ari} \\ \text{lē} \\ \text{ulē} \\ \text{n} \\ \text{i} \end{array} \right\}$

NDS 1 has six forms each one has its own lexical meaning.

Examples :

N		NDS 1		ND	
eli					
wāṭo	‘share’	(R. 2,3,4)	>	wāṭeli	‘shareholder’
ka:m	‘work’	(R. 1)	>	kameli	‘worker’
kar					
pul	‘flower’		>	pulkar	‘florist’
gər	‘house’		>	gərkar	‘house-holder/ husband’
dəṇ	‘wash’		>	dəṇkar	‘washer-man’
ari					
po:yṇ	‘trawel’	(R. 1)	>	poṇari	‘traveller’
bik	‘begging’		>	bikari	‘begger’
i					
mataro	‘old man’	(R. 2,3,4)	>	matari	‘old woman’
kōbo	‘cook’	(R. 2,3,4)	>	kōbi	‘hen’
n					
gərkar	‘master, husband’		>	gərkarn	‘mistress’
dudkar	‘milkman’		>	dudkarn	‘milk maid’
lē					
bra:mṇ	‘brahmin’	(R. 1,5)	>	bramṇlē	‘brahmin lady’
divor	‘toddy-tapper’		>	divorlē	‘lady of toddy tapper’
ulē					
gōwḍo	‘gouda’	(K. 2,3,4)	>	gōwḍulē	‘Gouda-lady’

3.36. NDS 2 →

{	ɔp	}
	ɔṇ	
	pi	
	ti	
	ḍi	
	ṇ	
	ṇi	
	ṇẽ	
	nar	

NDS2 has nine forms having characteristic lexical meaning.

Examples :

V		NDS2		ND	
sik	'learn'		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ep} \\ \text{de} \end{array} \right\}$	> sikəp > sikpi	'learning' 'learned man'
rā:d	'cook'	(R.1)		> rādəp > rādpi	'cooking' 'cook'
jwa:c	'read'	(R.1)		> wacəp > wacpi	'reading' 'reader'
e:w	'eat'	(R.1)	ɔŋ	> jewɔŋ	'meal'
bor	'fill'		ti	> borti	'fulness'
suk	'getdry'		sukti	>	'dryness'
bōw	'go about		ɖi	> bōwɖi	'roaming about'
gūw	'turn'			> gūwɖi	'turning'
ka	'eat'		ŋ	> kaŋ	'eatable'
na	'bathe'			> naŋ	'bath'
na	'bathe'		ŋi	> naŋi	'bathing room'
wo:d	'attract'	(R.1)		> woɖŋi	'attraction'
ca:k	'taste'	(R.1)	ŋɛ	> cakŋɛ	'a thing to taste'
rə:d	'cry'	(R.1)		> rəɖŋɛ	'crying'
ma:g	'pray'	(R.1)		> magŋɛ	'prayer'
gəɖ	'make'	(R.5)	nar	> gəɖnar	'maker'
rə:c	'create'	(R.1)		> rəcnar	'creator'

$$3.37. \text{ PN} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{PPN} \\ \text{IPN} \\ \text{RPN} \end{array} \right\}$$

pronominal stems (PN) are classified as personal (PPN), interrogative (IPN) and reflexive (RPN).

$$3.38. \text{ PPN} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{FP} \\ \text{SP} \\ \text{TP} \end{array} \right\}$$

PPN have the distinction of number as singular and plural but of gender in the third person and they are classified as first person (FP), second person (SP) and third person (TP).

$$3.39. \text{ FP} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{FPs} \\ \text{FPp} \end{array} \right\}$$

FP has different forms in singular (FPs) and in plural (FPp).

$$3.40. \text{ FPs} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ma} \\ \text{mo} \\ \text{ãw} \end{array} \right] / - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{sat} \\ \text{Gen} \\ \text{Loc2} \\ \text{Abl} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right\}$$

FPs has three alternants. -ma occurs with dative (Dat), -mo with genitive (Gen), locative 2 (loc 2) and ablative (Abl) and -ãw elsewhere.

Examples :

ãw		'I'
Dat	maka	'to me'
Gen	moj-	'my'
Inst	ãwẽ	'by me'
Loc.2	mojer	'on me'
Abl	mojetawn	'from me'

3.41. FPP → $\left[\begin{matrix} \text{am} \\ \text{amĩ} \end{matrix} \right] / - \left[\begin{matrix} \text{CAS} \\ \text{else} \end{matrix} \right]$

FPP has two forms : -am occurs obligatorily with all CAS and amĩ elsewhere.

Examples :

amĩ		‘we’
Dat	amkã	‘to us’
Gen	amc-	‘our’
Inst	amĩ	‘by us’
Loc-2	amcer	‘on us’
Abl	amcetawn	‘from us’

3.42. SP → $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{SPs} \\ \text{SPp} \end{matrix} \right\}$

The second person pronominal stems are divided as singular (SP) and plural (SP).

3.43. SP → $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{tu} \\ \text{tũ} \end{matrix} \right\} / - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{CAS} \\ \text{else} \end{matrix} \right\}$

SP has two alternants: ∞ -tu occurs with case suffixes (CAS) and ∞ -tũ elsewhere.

Examples :

tũ		‘you’ (Sg.)
Dat	tuka	‘to you’
Gen	tuj-	
Inst	tu-ẽ (R. 2) > tuwẽ	‘by you’
Loc.2	tujer	‘on you’
Abl	tujetawn	‘by you’

3.44 SP → $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{tum} \\ \text{tumĩ} \end{matrix} \right\} / - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{CAS} \\ \text{else} \end{matrix} \right\}$

SP has two allomorphs: -tum occurs with CAS and tumĩ elsewhere.

Examples :

	tumĩ	'you' (Pl.)
Dat	tumkã	'to you'
Gen	tumc-	'your'
Inst	tumĩ	'by you'
Loc. 2	tnmcer	'on you'
Abl	tumcetawn	'from you'

$$3.45. \quad TP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} TPP \\ TPR \end{array} \right\}$$

TP is classified as proximate (TPP) and remote (TPR).

TPP: hi	'she'
TPR: ti	'she'

$$3.46. \quad TPP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} TPP_s \\ TPP_p \end{array} \right\}$$

TPP is classified into singular (TPPs) and plural (TPPp).

$$3.47. \quad TPP_s \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} TPP_{sm} \\ TPP_{sf} \\ TPP_{sn} \end{array} \right\}$$

TPPs is further divided into masculine (TPPsm) feminine (TPPsf) and neuter (TPPsn).

$$3.48. \quad TPP_{sm} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ \circ \end{array} \right] / - \left[\begin{array}{c} CAS \\ else \end{array} \right]$$

TPPsm has two forms: ∞ -a occurs with CAS and - $\circ$ elsewhere.

Examples :

	$\circ$	'this' (mas)
Dat	aka	'to this'
Inst	aṇẽ	'by this'
Gen	ac-	'of this'
Loc. 2	acer	'on this'
Abl	acetawn	'from this'

$$3.49 \quad TPP_{sf} \longrightarrow 1 \quad \text{'this' (fem)}$$

TPPsf has got only one form. It occurs obligatorily with all the case suffixes.

Dat	ika
Inst	inĩ
Gen	ic-
Loc. 2	icer
Abl	icetawn

$$3.50. \quad \text{TPP sn} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ \tilde{\epsilon} \end{array} \right] / - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CAS} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$$

TPPsm has two allos: ∞ -a occurs with CAS and ∞ - $\tilde{\epsilon}$ elsewhere.

Examples : $\tilde{\epsilon}$ 'this' (neut)

The paradigm is like that of TPP sm.

$$3.51. \quad \text{TPPp} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{TPPpm} \\ \text{TPPpf} \\ \text{TPPpn} \end{array} \right\}$$

TPPp is further classified into masculine (TPPpm) feminine (TPPpf) and neuter (TPPpn).

$$3.52. \quad \text{TPPpm} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{a}k \\ a\eta \\ \tilde{a}c \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right] / - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Dat} \\ \text{Inst} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Gen} \\ \text{Loc. 2} \\ \text{Abl} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$$

TPPpm has four allomorphs: ∞ - $\tilde{a}k$ with dative, - $a\eta$ with instrumental, $\tilde{a}c$ with genitive or locative-2 or ablative and - ϵ elsewhere.

Examples :

ϵ 'these' (ms)

Dat	$\tilde{a}kk\tilde{a}$
Inst	$a\eta\tilde{i}$
Gen	$\tilde{a}cc-$
Loc. 2	$\tilde{a}c-c-er$
Abl	$\tilde{a}c-c-etawn$

$$3.53. \text{ TPPpf} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{a}k \\ a\eta \\ \tilde{a}c \\ yo \end{array} \right] / - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Dat} \\ \text{Inst} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Gen} \\ \text{Loc. 2} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Abl} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$$

TPPpf has four alternants : $\infty - \tilde{a}k$, $\infty - a\eta$, $\infty - \tilde{a}c$ and $\infty - yo$. The distribution and paradigm are as those of TPPpm.

$$3.54. \text{ TPPpn} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{a}k \\ a\eta \\ \tilde{a}c \\ \text{ĩ} \end{array} \right] / - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Dat} \\ \text{Inst} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Gen} \\ \text{Loc. 2} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Abl} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$$

The distribution and the paradigmatic arrangement of the allos are as mentioned for TPPpm.

$$3.55. \text{ TPR} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{TPRs} \\ \text{TPRp} \end{array} \right\}$$

TPR is classified as singular (TPRs.) and plural (TPRp).

$$3.56. \text{ TPRs} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{TPRsm} \\ \text{TPRsf} \\ \text{TPRsn} \end{array} \right]$$

TPRs is further divided into masculine (TPRsm); feminine (TPRsf) and neuter (TPRsn).

$$3.57. \text{ TPRsm} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} ta \\ to \end{array} \right] / - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CAS} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$$

TPRsm has two allomorphs : $\infty - ta$ occurs after CAS and $\infty - to$ elsewhere. The paradigm is like that of TPPsm.

3.58 TPRsf ————→ ti

TPRsf has only one alternant. It occurs with all the case suffixes. The paradigm is like that of TPPsf.

3.59. TPRsn————→ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ta} \\ \text{t}\tilde{\text{e}} \end{array} \right] \quad / - \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CAS} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$

TPRsn has two allos : ∞ -ta occurs with CAS and ∞ -tē elsewhere. The paradigm is like that of TPPsn.

3.60. IPN————→ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{IPNP} \\ \text{IPNNP} \end{array} \right]$

Interrogative pronominal stems are of two kinds. IPNP stands for interrogative personal pronominal stems while IPNNP for the non-personal pronominal stems. They are used for both singular and plural.

Examples :

IPNP	kɔːŋ	‘who?’
IPNNP	kitē	‘what?’

3.61. IPNP————→ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{kɔŋa} \\ \text{kɔːŋ} \end{array} \right] \quad / - \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CAS} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$

IPNP has two allos : ∞ -kɔŋa occurs with CAS and kɔːŋ elsewhere.

Examples :

Dat	kɔŋa-k	kɔŋak	‘to whom’
Inst	kɔŋa-ε (R.2,3,4)	> kɔŋē	‘by whom’
Gen	kɔŋa-c-	kɔŋac-	‘of whom’
Loc. 2	kɔŋacer		‘on whom’
Abl	kɔŋatawn		‘from whom’

3.62. IPNNP————→ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{kitya} \\ \text{kitē} \end{array} \right] \quad / - \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Dat} \\ \text{CAS} \end{array} \right]$

IPNNP has two sub-members : ∞ -kitya occurs with dative case suffix and kitẽ when no CAS is suffixed.

Examples :

kitẽ

‘what ?’

kitya-k > kityak

‘what for ?’

3.63. RPN →

apṇa	/ —	{ Dat Gen Loc Abl Inst CONC else }
apṇ		
apl		
apṇ		
apṇ		

Reflexive pronominal stem has four alternants : ∞ -apṇ occurs with Dat., Gen., Loc., and Abl. ∞ -apṇ occurs with Inst. ∞ -apl with CONC suffix and ∞ -apṇ elsewhere.

Examples :

	apṇ	‘self’
Dat	apṇak	
Inst	apṇẽ	
Gen	apṇac-	
Loc. 2	apṇacer	
Abl	apṇata wn	

Sg.

apl-ɔ	bu:k	‘one’s own book’ (mas)
apl-i	pencil	‘one’s own pencil’ (fem)
apl-ẽ	ãglẽ	‘one’s own skirt’ (neu)

Pl.

aple	bu:k
aplyo	pencilyo
apli	ãgli

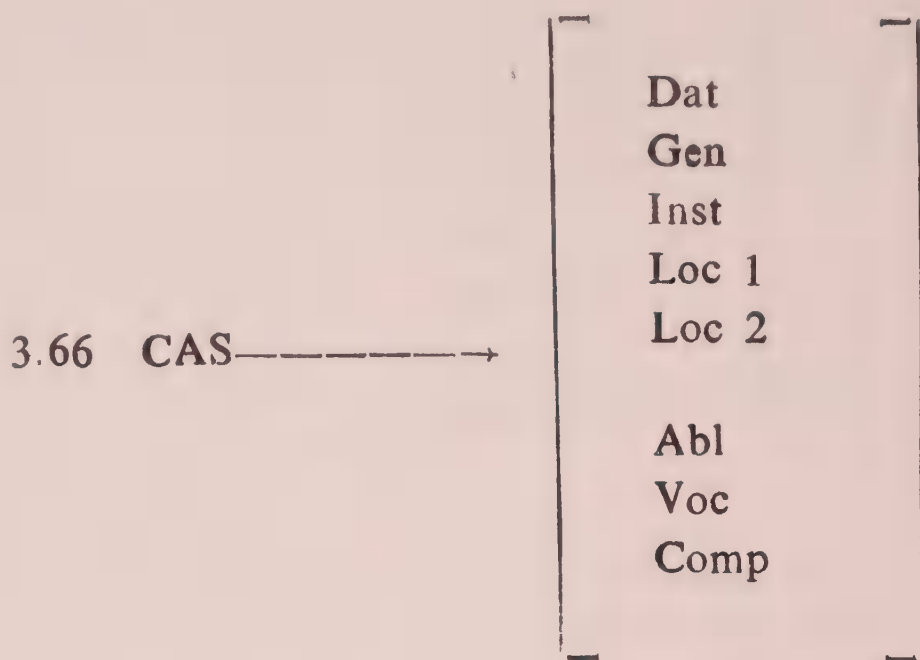
8.64. Pl $\longrightarrow$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \\ \phi \\ i \\ \text{ɔ} \\ u \\ \text{ĩ} \\ \tilde{a} \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Nm1} \\ \text{Nm2} \\ \text{Nf 1} \\ \text{Nf 2} \\ \text{Nf 3} \\ \text{Nord 1} \\ \text{Nord 2} \end{array} \right] \text{---//}$

Plural morpheme has six alternants which are morphologically conditioned. The illustrations are found under the appropriate form class of noun stems mentioned above.

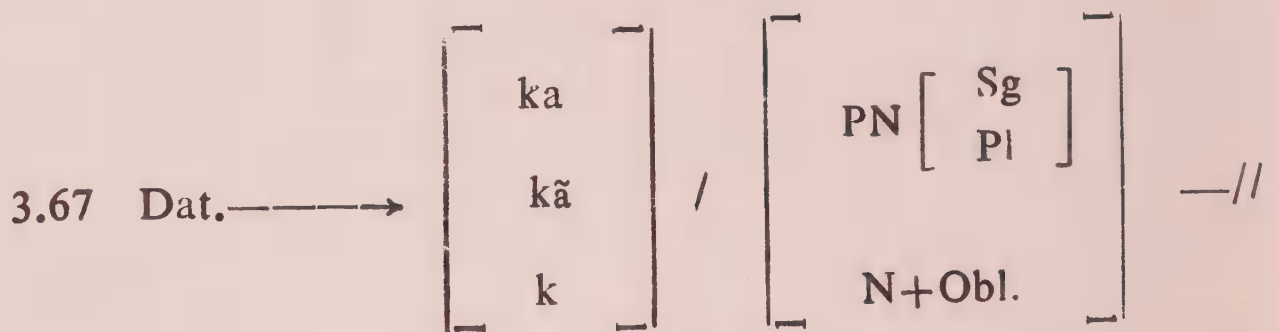
8.65. Obl $\longrightarrow$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ya} \\ a \\ i \\ \text{ye} \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{yã} \\ \text{ĩ} \\ \tilde{a} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Nm 1} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Nm 2} \\ \text{Nord} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Nf 1} \\ \text{Nf 2} \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Nm 1} \\ \text{Nf 1} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Nm 2} \\ \text{Nf 2} \\ \text{Nord} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \text{---CAS//}$

Oblique suffix has seven allos ∞ -ya occurs after Nm 1, ∞ -a after Nm 2 or Nord. ∞ -i after Nf 1 and ∞ -ye after Nf 2.

∞ -yã occurs after Nm 1, ∞ -ĩ after Nf 1 and ∞ -ã after Nm or Nf 2 or Nord. The distribution of these allos are illustrated under the sample paradigms of nouns.



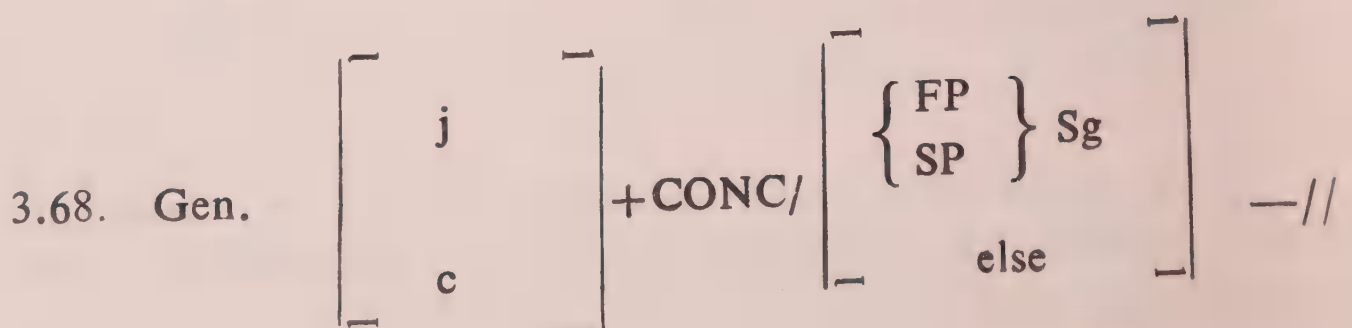
Case suffixes (CAS) include dative (Dat) genitive (Gen), instrumental (Inst), Locative-1 (Loc.1), locative-2 (loc. 2,) ablative (Abl) vocative (Voc) and comparative (Comp). The markers are suffixed to the nouns after the oblique suffix.



Dative has three markers ∞ ka ∞ -kã and ∞ -k. ∞ -ka occurs after the singular pronominal stem. ∞ -kã occurs after the plural pronominal stem. ∞ -k occurs after nominal stem.

Examples :

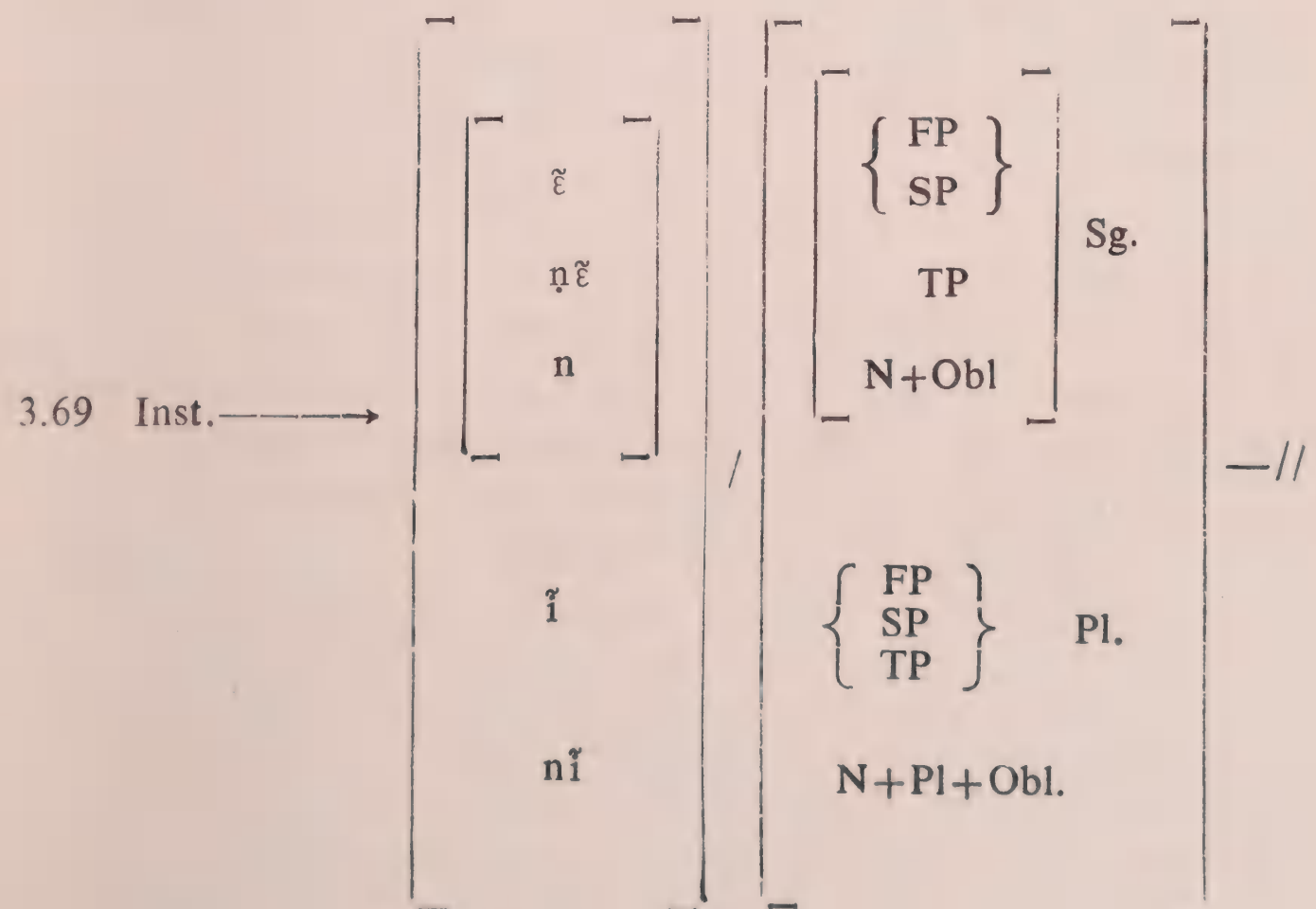
maka	'to me'
amkã	'to us'
ru:k-a-k (R.1) > rukak	'to the tree'
ru:k-ã-k (R.1) > rukãk	'to the trees'



Genitive has two allows which are morphologically conditioned. ∞-j occurs after singular FP and SP and ∞-c elsewhere. Genitive differs from others significantly as another noun follows it in a construction. In such cases it behaves like an adjective.

Examples:

Sg.				
	mas.	fem.	neut.	
FP :	mojɔ	moji	mojɛ	'my'
SP :	tuju	tuji	tujɛ	'your'
TPP :	aco	aci	acɛ	'his, her, its'
TPR :	taco	taci	tacɛ	'his, her, its'
Pl.				
FP :	amco	amci	amcɛ	'our'
SP :	tumco	tumci	tumcɛ	'your'
TPP :	ãcco	ãcci	ãccɛ	'of these'
TPR :	tãcco	tãcci	tãccɛ	'of these'
gado-ya-c-ɔ (R.3) > gadyaco 'of the field' (m) gado-ya-c-i (R.3) > gadyaci 'of the field' (f) kogɭ-i-c-i > kogɭici 'of the cuckoo' (f)				



Instrumental (Inst) has five alternants. $\infty - \text{ẽ}$ occurs after singular first person or second person pronominal stem. $\infty - \text{ŋẽ}$ occurs after singular third person pronominal stem. $\infty - \text{n}$ occurs after singular nominal stem. $\infty - \text{ĩ}$ occurs after plural first or second or third person pronominal stem and $\infty - \text{nĩ}$ with plural nominal stem.

Examples :

	Sg.		Pl.	
FP :	$\bar{a}w\text{ẽ}$	'by me'	$am\text{ĩ}$	'by us'
SP:	$tuw\text{ẽ}$	'by you'	$tum\text{ĩ}$	'by you'
TP:	$ta\text{ŋ}\text{ẽ}$	'by him'	$ta\text{ŋ}\text{ĩ}$	'by them'

N;

Sg.	$burg\text{ɔ}-ya-n$	(R.3) > $burgyan$	'by the boy'
Pl.	$burge-y\text{ẽ}-n\text{ĩ}$	(R.3) > $burgy\text{ã}n\text{ĩ}$	'by the boys'

$$3.70. \text{ Loc. 1} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{tũ} \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} nt \\ n\text{ĩ} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{TPP sn} \\ N \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Sg} \\ \text{Pl} \end{array} \right] + \text{Obl} \end{array} \right] \text{ ---//}$$

Locative-1 marker has three alternants : $\infty - \text{tũ}$ occurs after neuter singular third person pronominal stem. $\infty - \text{nt}$ occurs after singular neuter nominal stem and $\infty - \text{nĩ}$ after the plurals.

Examples :

i)	$ant\text{ũ}$		'in this'
	$tant\text{ũ}$		'in that'
ii)	$ru:k-a-nt$	(R.1) > $rukant$	'in the tree'
	$ga:l-i-nt$	(R.1) > $ga\text{ł}int$	'in the abusive word'
	$pot\text{ẽ}-\tilde{a}-nt$	(R.2,3,8) > $poty\text{ãt}$	'in the bag'
	$ru:k-\tilde{a}-n\text{ĩ}$	(R.1) > $ruk\text{ã}n\text{ĩ}$	'in the trees'
	$ga:l-\text{ĩ}-n\text{ĩ}$	(R.1) > $ga\text{ł}\text{ĩ}n\text{ĩ}$	'in the abusive word'
	$pot\text{ĩ}-\tilde{a}-n\text{ĩ}$	(R.2,3) > $poty\text{ã}n\text{ĩ}$	'in the bags'

$$3.71. \text{ Loc. 2} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} r \\ er \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} N + \text{Obl} \\ PN + \text{Gen} \end{array} \right] \text{ ---//}$$

Loc. 2 suffix has two allomorphs : ∞ -r occurs after singular noun stems and ∞ -er after the pronominal stem with genitive marker.

Examples :

i)	ãbɔ-ya-r	(R.3) >	ãbyar	'on the mango'
	pe: j-e-r	(R.1) >	pejer	'on the conjee'
	sit-a-r	>	sitar	'on the rice'
ii)	moj-er	>	mojer	'on me'
	ti-c-er-	>	ticer	'on her'
	am-c-er	>	amcer	'on us'
	tãc-c-er	>	tãccer	'on them'

$$3.72. \text{ Abl} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{etawn} \\ \text{tawn} \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PN+Gen} \\ \text{N + Obl} \end{array} \right] \text{ ---//}$$

Ablative case form (Abl) has only two markers : ∞ -etawn occurs after pronominal stem with genitive marker and ∞ -tawn after nominal stem with oblique suffix.

Examples :

mo-j-etawn		mojetawn	'from me'
tu-j-etawn		tujetawn	'from you'
tãc-c-etawn		tãccetawn	'from them'
guɔɔ-ya-tawn	(R.3) >	guɔyatawn	'from the hill'
baylo-ã-tawn	(R.2,3,4) >	baylãtawn	'from wives'

$$3.73. \text{ Voc.} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \phi \\ \text{no} \end{array} \right] / \text{N} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Sg} \\ \text{Pl} \end{array} \right] + \text{Obl} \text{ ---//}$$

Vocative has two allomorphs : ∞ - ϕ occurs after the singular nominal stems and ∞ -no after the plural.

Examples :

kawɔ-ya- ϕ	(R.3) >	kawɔya	'O crow'
pu:t-a ϕ	(R.1) >	puta	'O son'
ba:yl-e- ϕ	(R.2,3) >	bayle	'O wife'
kawɔ-ya-no	(R.3) >	kawɔyãno	'O crows'
pu:t ϕ -ã-no	(R.1) >	putãno	'O sons'
ba:ylo-ã-no	(R.2,3,4) >	baylãno	'O wives'

$$3.74. \text{ Comp.} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ki} \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Pras} \\ \text{Worni} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PN} + \text{Gen} \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PN} + \text{Gen} \\ \text{N} + \text{Obl} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] - //$$

Comparative case has three allomorphs : ∞ -ki occurs after the pronominal stems with genitive and ∞ -pras and ∞ -worni, which are in free variation, can occur with either PN + Gen. or any nominal stem with oblique suffix.

Examples :

mo-j-ki	(R. 11)	>	mojaki	'than me'
mo-j-pras	(R. 11)	>	mojepras	'than me'
mo-j-worni	(R. 11)	>	mojeworni	'than me'
ambo-ya-pras	(R. 3)	>	ambyapras	'than mango'
ambɛ-yã-worni	(R. 3)	>	ambyãworni	'than mangoes'

$$3.75 \text{ M} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Con} \\ \text{Emph} \\ \text{Int.} \end{array} \right\} / \text{Sub} \text{ --- } //$$

Modifier (M) is divided into conjunctive (Con) emphatic (Emph) and interrogative (Int). They occur after substantives (Sub).

Examples :

Sub+Con:

tɔ-yi	>	tɔyi	'he also'
bawyi boyɳyi			'brother and sister'

Sub+Emph :

tɔcc		'he and no one else'
ãwəcc		'I and no one else'
pɛrəcc		'gauvava and nothing else'

Sub+Int :

tɛ-gi	>	tɛgi	'Is it she?'
pɛɬɔ-gi	>	pɛɬɔgi	'Is it dog?'
ru:k-gi (R.1)	>	rukgi	'Is it tree?'

3.76. Con————→ yi

Examples : Cf. 3.75

3.77. Emph————→ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{əcc} \\ \text{cc} \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{C} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right] \text{---} //$

Emphatic has two alternants : -əcc occurs after consonant ending substantives and -cc after vowel ending stems.

Examples Cf. 3.75

3.78. Int. —————→ gi

If the question refers to several words in a sentence the suffix -gi is added to the last but one word :

dudgi kapigi cā
 'is it milk (or) coffee (or) tea?'

Stems which can not have plural or case suffixes but may have tense suffixes are called as verbs in the present study.

$$4.1. \quad VS \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Dvb \\ Rvb \end{array} \right\}$$

Verb satellite (VS) represents verbs with or without suffixes. VS is broadly classified into two groups as defective (Dvb) and regular verbs (Rvb). The former do not take any suffix while the latter are capable of doing so.

Examples :

Dvb :

ja:y	'want'
nāy	'not'
puro	'enough'

Rvb :

u:b	'fly'
po:ḍ	'fall'
li:p	'hide'
mo:r	'die'
ĩ:c	'pick-up'
piye	'drink'

$$4.1a. \quad VS \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Vt \\ Vi \end{array} \right\}$$

Verb satellites can also be classified as transitive (Vt) and intransitive verbs (Vi) on the basis of their syntactic concord. The intransitive past stems agree in gender and number with the subject noun while the transitive past stems agree in gender and number with the object noun and the subject noun will take the instrumental case suffix.

Examples:

Vi:

<u>Subject noun</u>		<u>Past verb stem</u>	
mas.	ãw	nidlɔ̃	'I slept'
fem.	ãw	nidlĩ	'I slept'
neut.	tẽ	nidlẽ	'I slept'

Vt:

<u>Subject noun</u>		<u>Object noun</u>		<u>Past verb stem</u>	
mas	ãwẽ	ãbo	(mas)	kelo	'I ate a mango'
fem.	ãwẽ	ka:j	(fem)	keli	'I ate a cashew-apple'
neut.	ãwẽ	kelẽ	(neut)	kelẽ	'I ate a plantain'

.1b. Vt →

ĩ:c	'pick up'
apəy	'call'
piye	'drink'
pi:l	'squeeze'
połɛ	'see'
pu:s	'rub'
di	'give'
daɖ	'send'
ka	'eat'
kaŋɛ	'receive.'
me:j	'count'
wa:c	'read'
Rvb+	
caus.	

4.1c.	Vi →	u:b u:t u;d po:d bo:s has li:p rə:d ra:w nide mo:r	'fly' 'get up' 'jump' 'fall' 'sit' 'laugh' 'hide' 'cry' 'remain' 'sleep' 'die'
-------	------	--	--

4.2.	Rvb →	Rvb1 Rvb2 + (TMS)
------	-------	---

Regular verbs (Rvb) are divided into two groups which may be followed by tense and modal suffixal morphemes (TMS).

4.3- Rvb 1 → $\pm$ caus

Rvb 1 are those which can take causal suffix.

Examples:

po:d	'fall'
bo:s	'sit down'
mo:r	'die'
ka	'eat'

4.4. Rvb2 → Rvb —caus.

Rvb 2 are those which can not take causal suffix i.e. minus causal suffix.

Examples:

ja	'become'
as	'to be'

4.5. Caus → $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{əy} \\ \text{wəy} \end{array} \right] / \text{Rvb 1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{c} \\ \text{v} \end{array} \right] \# \text{ — //}$

Causative has two forms: $-\text{əy}$ is added to the consonant ending Rvb 1 stems and $-\text{wəy}$ elsewhere.

$$4.6. \text{ TMS} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{T + PT} \\ \text{MS} \end{array} \right\}$$

Tense and modal suffixal morphemes are divided into (i) tense markers (T) obligatorily followed by pronominal terminations (PT) and (ii) modal suffixal markers (MS).

Examples:

Stem + T + PT :

nid-ta-y	(R.6) >	nittay	'you (sg) sleep'
je:w-ta-y	(R.1) >	jewtay	'you (sg) dine'
kā-ta-y	>	kātay	'you (sg) eat'

Stem + MS

u:t-a	(R.1) >	uṭa	'get up'
piye-a	(R.2) >	piyeya	'drink'
ma:r-ũk	(R.1) >	marũk	'to beat'

$$4.7. \text{ T} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Present} \\ \text{Past} \\ \text{Habitual past} \\ \text{Perfect} \\ \text{Past perfect} \\ \text{Future} \end{array} \right]$$

Tense (T) is divided into present tense (Present), past tense (Past), habitual past tense (Habitual past), perfect tense (Perfect), past-perfect tense (Past perfect) and future tense (Future).

Examples :

Stem + Present + PT

nid-ta-t	(R.6) >	nittat	'they sleep'
----------	---------	--------	--------------

Stem + Past + PT

nid-l-oy > nidloy 'you slept' (sg. mas).

Stem + Habitual past + PT

kā-tal-oy > katalcy 'you were eating' (sg. mas)

Stem + Perfect + PT

je:w-la-y (R.1) > jewlay 'you have eaten' (sg. mas)

Stem + Past perfect + PT

nid-əll-oy > nidəlloy 'you had slept' (sg. mas)

Stem + Future + PT

di-tol-oy > ditolloy 'you will give' (sg. mas)

4.8. Present $\longrightarrow$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{tā} \\ \text{ta} \end{array} \right] / \text{---} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{PlFp} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right]$

Present tense morpheme (Present has only two alternants ∞ -tā occurs before first person plural marker ∞ -ta elsewhere.

Examples:

nid-tā-w	(R.6) >	nittāw	'we sleep'
nid-ta-y	(R.9) >	nittay	'you (sg) sleep'
kā-tā-y		kātay	'you (sg) eat'
je:w-ta-y	(R.1) >	jewtay	'you (sg) dine'

4.9. Past $\longrightarrow$ l

The past tense morpheme (past) is -l

Examples :

nid-l-ē-y	>	nidlēy	'you (n. sg.) slept'
ke-lē-y	>	kelēy	'you (n. sg.) ate'
je:w-l-ē-y	(R.1) >	jewlēy	'you (n sg) dined'

4.10 Habitual Past $\longrightarrow$ tal

The habitual past tense morpheme (Habitual past) is -tal.

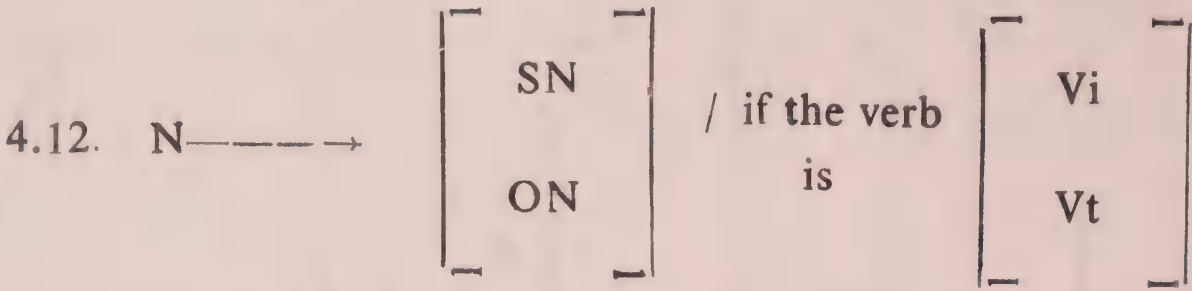
Examples :

wa:c-tal-ō-~	(R.1) >	wactalō	'I was reading'
u:b-tal-ē	(R.1,6) >	uptalē	'It was flying'
kə:r-tal-ē	(R.1) >	kərtalē	'It was doing'

4.11. Perfect →

lya	Vi	$\begin{Bmatrix} \sim \\ \tilde{y} \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix}$	fem
		t	$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{mas} \\ \text{fem} \\ \text{neut} \end{Bmatrix}$
	Vt	ϕ	fem
		t	$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{mas} \\ \text{fem} \end{Bmatrix}$
lyã	$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{Vi} \\ \text{Vt} \end{Bmatrix}$	t	if N is neut
/	Vi	m	$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{mas} \\ \text{fem} \\ \text{neut} \end{Bmatrix}$
lã	Vi	$\begin{Bmatrix} y \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix}$	neut
	Vt	ϕ	
la	Vi	$\begin{Bmatrix} \sim \\ y \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix}$	mas
	Vt	ϕ	

-PE



The noun (N) is subject noun (SN) if the verb is intransitive (Vi), if it is transitive (Vt) the noun is object noun (ON).

Perfect tense morpheme (perfect) has four allomorphs :

- i) ∞ -lya occurs in between :
 - (a) intransitive verb stem and the personal endings : $\sim$, y, ϕ if the subject noun (SN) is feminine.
 - (b) intransitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ -t if the SN is mas/ fem/ neut.
 - (c) transitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ - ϕ if the object noun (ON) is feminine.
 - (d) transitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ -t if the ON is masculine or feminine.
- ii) ∞ -lyã occurs in between :
 - (a) intransitive or transitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ -t if in the former case the SN or in the latter case the ON is neuter.
 - (b) intransitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ -m.
- iii) ∞ -lã occurs in between :
 - (a) intransitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ -y or ∞ - ϕ if the SN is neuter.
 - (b) transitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ - ϕ if the ON is neuter.
- (iv) ∞ -la occurs in between :
 - (a) the intransitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ $\sim$. ∞ -y and ∞ - ϕ if the SN is masculine.
 - (b) the transitive verb stem and the P.E. ∞ - ϕ if the ON is masculine.

amples :

tem + Perfect + P. E.

nid-lyā- ~	(R.7)	> nindlyā	'I (fem) have slept'
nid-lyā-y		> nidlyay	'you (sg. fem) slept'
nid-lyā-φ		> nidlyā	'she has slept'
nid-lyā-t		> nidlyat	'they (mas/fem) have slept'
ke-lyā-φ		> kelyā	'has eaten (fem)'
ke-lyā-t		> kelyat	'have eaten (mas/fem. sg.)'
ke-lyā-t		> kelyāt	'have eaten' (neut. Pl)
nid-lyā-w		> nidlyāw	'we have slept'
nid-lā-y		> nidlāy	'you (neut. sg.) have slept'
nid-lā-φ		> nidlā	'it has slept'
ke-lā-φ		> kelā	'has eaten' (neut. sg.)
nid-la~	(R.7)	> nidlā	'I (mas) have slept'
nid-la-y		> nidlay	'you (mas) have slept'
nid-la-φ		> nidla	'he has slept'
ke-la-φ		> kela	'has eaten' (mas. sg.)'

$$13. \text{ Past perfect} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ll} \\ \text{əll} \end{array} \right] / \text{Vb} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{v} \\ \text{y} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right] - //$$

Past perfect tense morpheme (past perfect) has two allomorphs :
 -ll occurs after the verb stems ending in any vowel or the semi
 consonant -y and ∞ əll elsewhere.

amples :

nid-əll--o	~ (R.7)	> nidəllō	'I(mas) had slept'
piye-ll-i	~ (R.7)	> piyellī	'I (fem) had drunk'
ke-ll-o		> kello	'had eaten (mas)'

Stem + Habitual Past + GNb

nid-tal-i	(R.6)	>	nittali	'she was sleeping'
kā-tal-ē		>	katalē	'it was eating'
połε-tal-o		>	połεtalɔ	'he was seeing'

Stem + Past perfect + GNb

nid-əll-o~	(R.7)	/	nidəllɔ	'I had slept'
ke-ll-o		>	kello	'I had eaten'
połε-ll-o		>	połεllo	'I had seen'

Stem + Future + GNb

di-tol-o~	(R,7)	>	ditolɔ	'I will give'
nid-tol-o~	(R 6,7)	>	nittolɔ	'I will sleep'
kā-tol-o~	(R.7)	>	kātolɔ	'I will eat'

Stem Vi + Past + GNb + PE

nid-l-o-y		>	nidlɔy	'you (sg. mas) slept'
je:w-l-o-y		/	jewlɔy	'you (sg. mas) ate'
bo:s-l-o~	(R.1,7)	>	boslɔ	'I sat'

Stem + Habitual Past + GNb + PE

kā-tal-o~	(R.7)	>	katalɔ	'I (mas) was eating'
kā-tal-i~	(R.7)	>	katalĩ	'I (fem) was eating'
kā-tal-yā-w		>	kātalyāw	'we were eating'

Vi Stem + past perfect + GNb + PE

nid-əll-o~	(R.7)	>	nidəllɔ	'I (mas) had slept'
nid-əll-yā-w		>	nidəllyāw	'we had slept'
nid-əll-i-y		>	nidəlly	'you (fem. sg.) had slept'

Stem + Future + GNb + PE

di-tel-i-φ		>	diteli	'she will give'
di-tel-ya-t		>	ditelyat	'you (pl.) will give'
di-tel-i-y		>	diteliy	'you (fem. sg.) will give'

Stem + Present + PE

nid-ta~	(R.6,7)	>	nittā	'I sleep'
je:w-ta~	(R.1,7)	>	jewtā	'I eat'
kā-ta-y		>	kātay	'you eat'

Stem + Negative + PE

wa:c-ina~ (R.1,7)	>	wacinã	'I do not read'
wa:c-ũnãy (R.1)	>	wacũnãy	'you (sg.) have not read'
kay-sẽnã-y	>	kaysẽnãy	'you (sg. neut) have not read'

$$4.16 \quad \text{GNb} \longrightarrow \text{GNb} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Sg.} \\ \text{Pl.} \end{array} \right\}$$

Gender-number suffix is divided as singular and plural.

$$4.17 \quad \text{GNb sg.} \longrightarrow \text{Sg.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Mas} \\ \text{Fem} \\ \text{Neut} \end{array} \right\}$$

Singular gender-number suffix is further divided into masculine feminine and neuter.

$$4.18 \quad \text{Sg. Mas} \longrightarrow \text{ɔ}$$

Masculine singular has only one allo : -ɔ

Examples :

ke-ll-ɔ	>	kelio	'had eaten'
je:w-l-ɔ (R.1)	>	jewlo	'he took meals'
piye-l-ɔ	>	piyelo	'he drank'

$$4.19 \quad \text{Sg. Fem.} \longrightarrow \text{i}$$

Feminine singular has only one allo : -i

Examples :

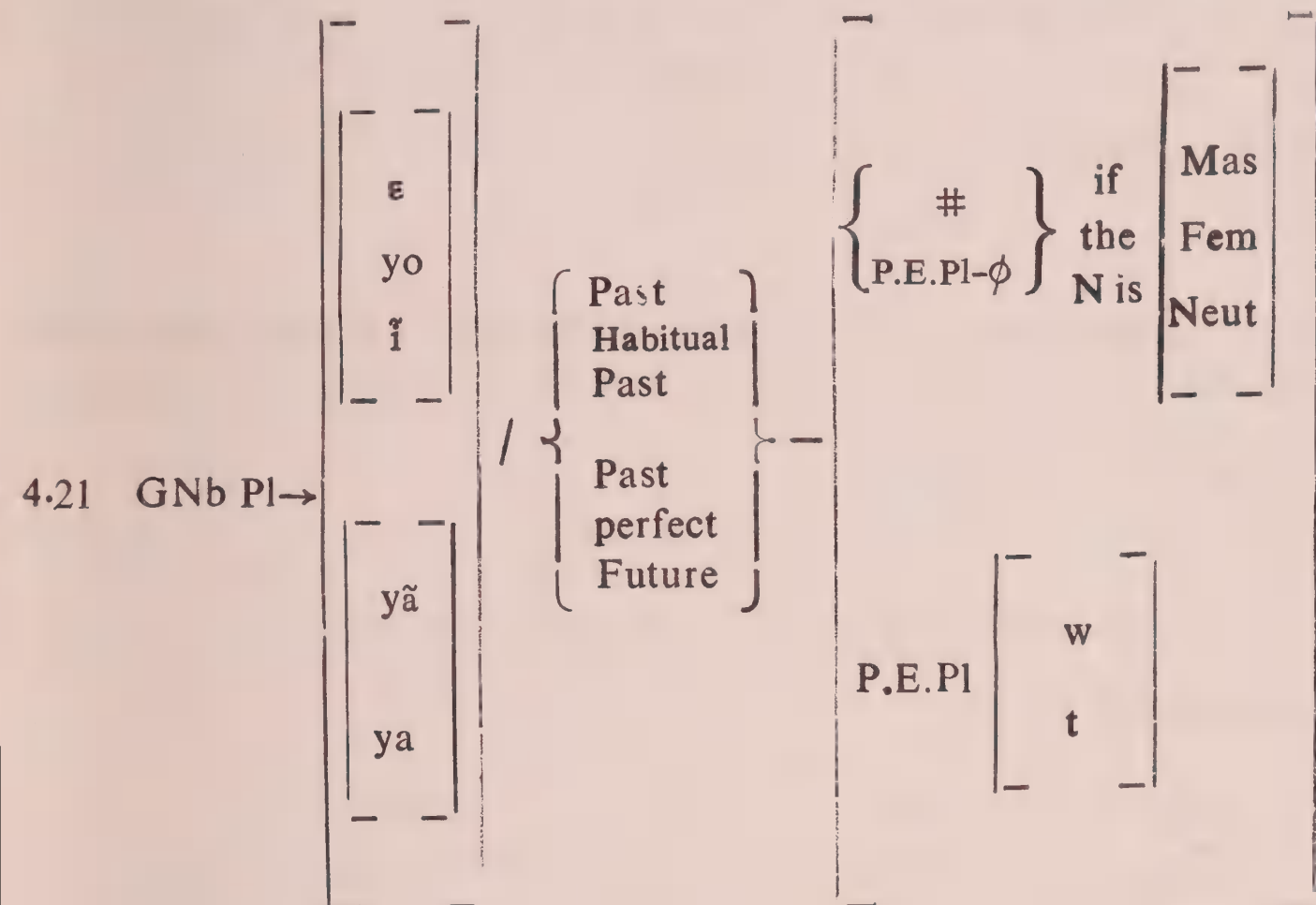
ke-l-i	>	keli	'ate'
je:w-l-i (R 1)	>	jewli	'she took meals'
piye-l-i	>	piyeli	'she drank'

$$4.20 \quad \text{Sg. Neut} \longrightarrow \text{ẽ}$$

Neuter singular has only one alternant : -ẽ

Examples :

nid-l-ε	>	nidlε	'It slept'
u:b-l-ε (R.1)	>	ublε	'It flew'
na:c-l-ε (R.1)	>	naclε	'It danced'



Plural gender-number suffix has five allos. They occur after the past or habitual past or past perfect or future or past adjectival participle. ∞-ε, ∞-yo and ∞-ĩ occur before plural personal ending marker -φ or space. The further conditioning factor, however, is the noun (N). N is subjective noun in the case of intransitive verb and it is objective noun in the case of transitive verb. If N is masculine then ∞-ε if feminine, ∞-yo and if neuter ∞-ĩ occurs. ∞-yā occurs before plural personal ending ∞-w and ∞-ya before the plural personal ending -t.

Examples :

nid-l-ε-φ	>	nidlε	'they (mas) slept'
nid-l-yo-φ	>	nidlyo	'they (fem) slept'
nid-l-ĩ-φ	>	nidlĩ	'they (neut) slept'
ke-l-ε	>	kele	'ate'
nid-l-yā-w	>	nidlyāw	'we slept'
nid-l-ya-t	>	nidlyat	'you slept'

$$4.22. \quad \text{PE} \longrightarrow \text{PE} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{sg} \\ \text{pl} \end{array} \right\}$$

Personal endings are classified as singular personal ending (PE. sg) and plural personal ending (PE. pl.)

$$4.23. \quad \text{PE. Sg.} \longrightarrow \text{Sg.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{FP} \\ \text{SP} \\ \text{TP} \end{array} \right\}$$

Singular personal ending is sub classified as first person singular (Sg. Fp.), second person singular (Sg. Sp) and third person singular (Sg. Tp.)

$$4.24. \quad \text{Sg. Fp.} \longrightarrow \sim$$

First person singular personal ending is nasalization :

Examples :

nid-l-ɔ~	(R.7)	>	nidlõ	'I slept' (mas)
kā-tal-ɔ~	(R.7)	>	kātalõ	'I was eating' (mas)
nid-əll-ɔ~	(R.7)	>	nidəllõ	'I had slept' (mas)
di-tel-i~	(R.7)	>	ditelĩ	'I will give' (fem)
borəy-ta~	(R.7)	>	borəytã	'I write'
mo:r-ənã~	(R.1,7)	>	morənã	'I do not die'

$$4.25. \quad \text{Sg. Sp.} \longrightarrow y$$

Second person singular ending is ∞ -y

Examples :

nid-l-ɔ-y		>	nidløy	'you slept' (mas)
kātal-i-y		>	kātaliy	'you (fem) were eating'
nid-əll-ẽ-y		>	nidəllëy	'you (neut) had slept'
di-tol-ɔ-y		>	ditoløy	'you will give'
borəy-ta-y		>	borəytay	'you write'
mo:r-ənã-y	(R.1)	>	morənãy	'you do not die'

$$4.26. \quad \text{Sg. Tp.} \longrightarrow \phi$$

Third person singular ending is ∞ -ϕ

Examples :

nid-l-i- ϕ	>	nidli	'she slept'
kā-tal- ϕ	>	katalo	'he was eating'
je:w-əll-ē- ϕ (R.1)	>	jewəllē	'it had dined'
di-tol- ϕ	>	ditolo	'he will give'
u:b-ta- ϕ (R.1,6)	>	upta	'he flies'
borəy-nā- ϕ	>	borəynā	'he, she, it does not write'

$$4.27. \text{ PE. Pl. } \longrightarrow \text{ Pl } \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{FP} \\ \text{NFP} \end{array} \right\}$$

Plural personal ending (PE. Pl) is sub classified as first person plural (Pl. Fp.) and non-first person plural (Pl. NFP.)

$$4.28. \text{ Pl. Fp } \longrightarrow \text{ w}$$

First person plural ending is -w

Examples :

nid-l-yā-w	>	nidlyāw	'we (m/f/n) slept'
kā-tal-yā-w	>	kātyāw	'we were eating'
nid-əll-yā-w	>	nidəllyāw	'we had slept'
nid-tā-w (R.6)	>	nittāw	'we are sleeping'
nid-ənā-w	>	nidənāw	'we do not sleep'

$$4.29. \text{ Pl. Nfp } \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{t} \\ \phi \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{GNb } \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ya} \\ \text{yā} \\ \text{Neg. Pt.} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right] \text{ ---//}$$

Non first person plural i.e., first and second person plural personal ending has two allos: ∞ -t occurs after the GNb suffix -ya or -yā and the negative past and ∞ - ϕ elsewhere.

Examples :

nid-lyā-t		> nidlyat	'you/they slept'
kā-tal-ya-t		> kātalyat	'you/they were eating'
nid-əll-ya-t		> nidəllyat	'you/they had slept'
nid-ta-t	(R.6)	> nittat	'you/they are sleeping'
nid-ənā-t		> nidənāt	'you/they are not sleeping'

4.30. MS ———→ MS

imp
per
int
def
neg
sim
con
inf

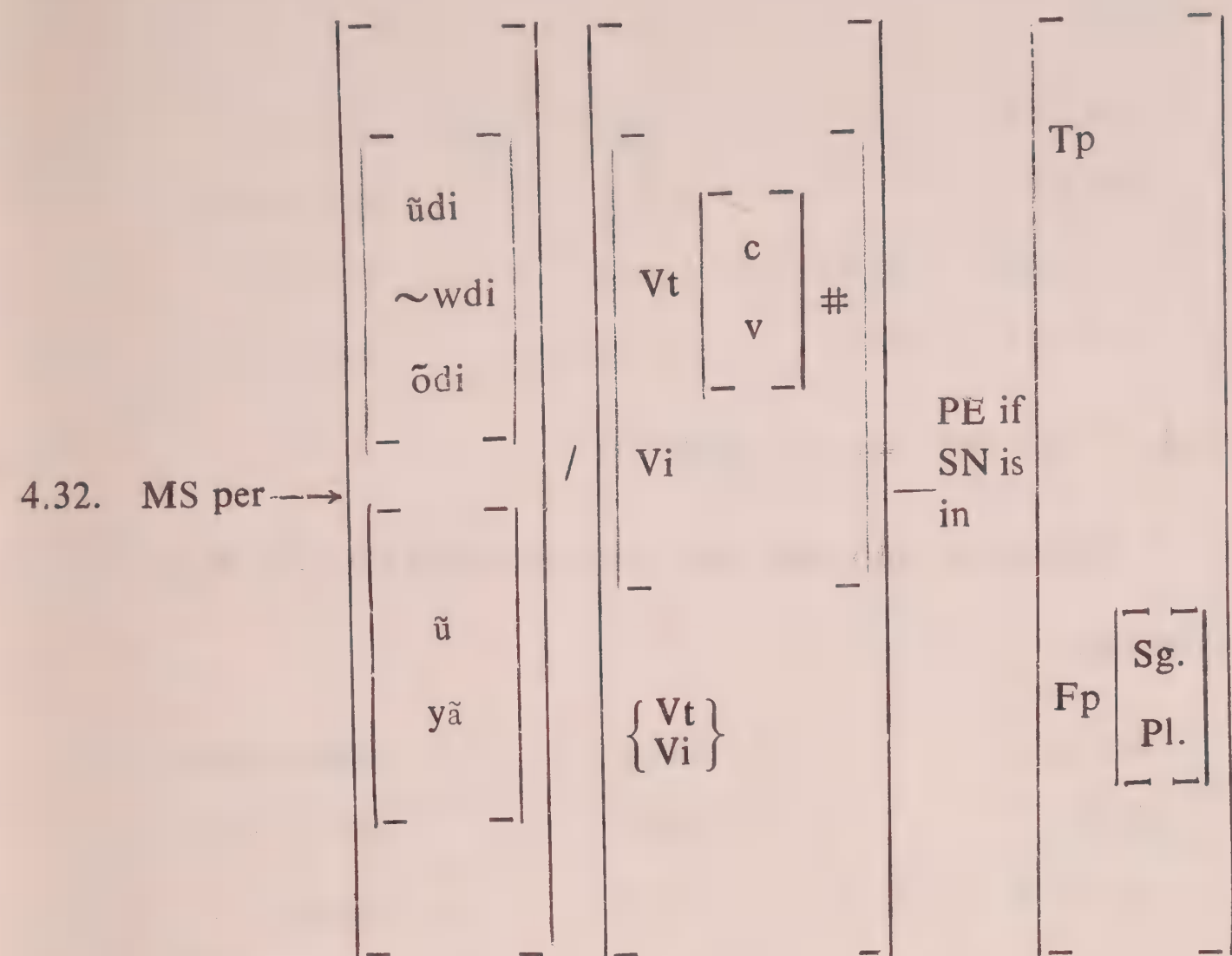
Modal suffixes (MS) are divided into eight classes in which each morpheme has its own function and position of occurrence.

4.31. MS imp ———→ a/Vs ——//

Imperative suffix (MS imp) -a occurs with verbal stems (Vs.). It gives the meaning of command and also denotes plurality. Singular imperative is unmarked.

Examples :

kā-a	(R.2)	> kāya	'you eat'
u:ṭ-a	(R.1)	> uṭa	'you get up'
piye-a	(R.2)	> piyeya	'you drink'
kəṛəy-a		> kəṛəya	'you cause to do'
nā-a	(R.2)	> nāya	'you bathe'



Permissive suffix (MS per) has two allos :

-ũdi occurs in between the consonant ending transative verb stem and personal ending if the subject noun is in the third person ~wdi occurs after the vowel ending transitive verb stem and before the P.E. if SN is in TP. ∞ -õdi occurs in between the intransitive verb stem and PE if SN is in TP; ∞ -ũ occurs after the verb stem if SN is FP. sg; if plural ∞ -yã occurs.

Examples :

gas-ũdi-ϕ	>	gasũdi	'let him clean'
kā~wdi-ϕ (R.7)	>	kāwdi	'let him eat'
u : ṭ-õdi-ϕ (R.1)	>	uṭõdi	'let him get up'
wa : ḍ-ũ (R.1)	>	waḍũ	'let me serve'
wa : ḍ-yã (R.1)	>	waḍyã	'let us serve'
je : ~wdi-t (R.1,7)	>	jẽwdit	'let them dine'

4.33. MS int → yet/Vs—//

Intensive suffix (MS int) -yet occurs after verb stem.

Examples :

kāw-yet	>	kāwyet	'can eat'
nid-yet	>	nidyet	'can sleep'
kə: r-yet (R.1)	>	kəryet	'can do'
ma:r-yet (R.1)	>	maryet	'can beat'

4.34. MS def —————→ -je/Vs—//

Definitive suffix (MS def) -je occurs after the verb stems.

Examples :

kāy-je	>	kāyje	'should eat'
di-je	>	dije	'should give'
wa: ci-je (R.1)	>	wacije	'should read'
hasə-je	>	hasəje	'should laugh'

4.35. MS neg. —————→ MS neg $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{pr} \\ \text{pt} \\ \text{fut} \end{array} \right\}$

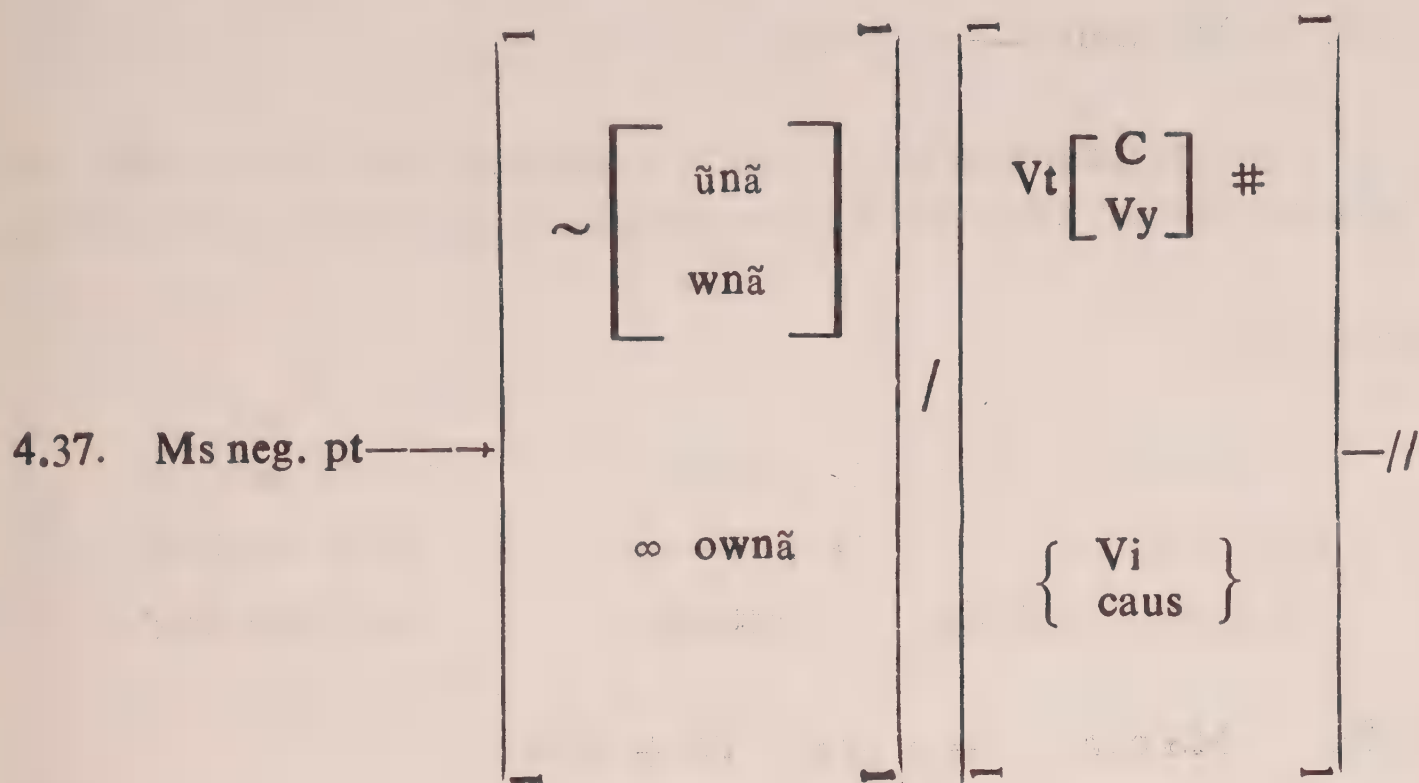
Negative suffix (MS neg) is classified as present negative (MS neg.pr), past negative (MS neg. pt.) and future negative (MS neg. fut.)

4.36. MS neg pr —————→ -nã/ Vs — PE//

Present negative -nã occurs in between the verbal stem and the personal ending.

Examples :

wa: ci-nã~ (R.1,8)	>	wacinã	'I do not read'
wa: ci-nã-w (R.1)	>	wacinãw	'we do not read'
ɪnɔrə-nã-w	>	morənãw	'we do not die'
poɭɛ-nã-t	>	poɭɛnãt	'they do not see'



Negative past suffix (MS neg. pt) has three variants : -ũnã occurs after the consonant ending transitive verb stem; -wnã occurs after the vowel or -y ending transitive verb stem and ∞-ownã after the intransitive or causative verb stems.

Examples :

wa: c-ũnã ~ (R.1,8)	>	wacũnã	'I have not read'
poļε-wnã-y	>	poļεwnã-y	'you have not seen'
nid-ownã-w	>	nidownãw	'we have not slept'
ḳawoy-ownã (R.9)	>	ḳawownã	'they have not caused to eat' (MS. Pl.)

4.38. MS neg fut → S...nã / Vs - PE //

Negative future (MS neg. fut) suffix is a discontinuous morpheme. The GNB suffix fills the gap and thus completes the morpheme. S...nã occurs in between the verb stem and the personal ending.

Examples :

ḳay-sonã- (R.8)	>	ḳaysnã	'I (ms) will not eat'
ḳay-sinã ~ (R.8)	>	ḳaysinã	'I (fem.) will not eat'
ḳay-sẽnã-y	>	ḳaysẽnã-y	'you (neut.sg.) will not eat'

4.39. MS sim————→ -tana / Vs — //

Simultaneous suffix is -tana. It occurs after the verb stem and indicates that an action takes place simultaneously with another action.

Examples :

je:w-tana	(R.1)	>	jewtana	'while eating'
piye-tana		>	piyetana	'while drinking'
nid-tana	(R.6)	>	nittana	'while sleeping'

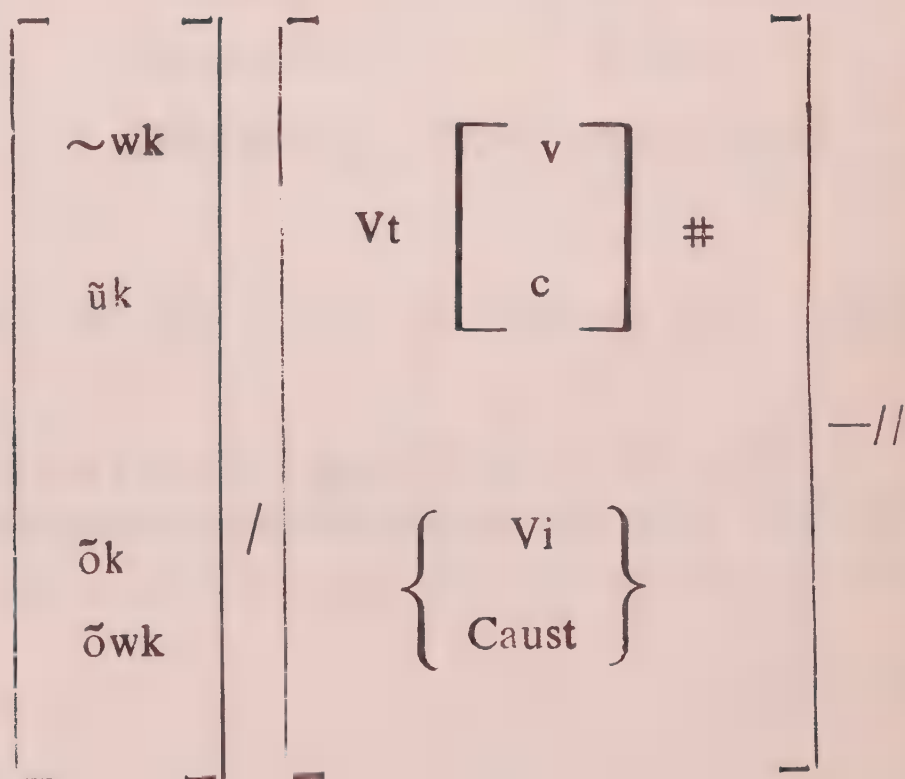
4.40. MS con————→ -yar / Vs + Past - //

Conditional suffix (MS con) -yar occurs after the past tense suffix.

Examples :

ge-l-yar		>	gelyar	'If gone'
me-l-yar		>	melyar	'if dead'
wā: c-l-yar	(R.1)	>	wāclyar	'if lived'

4.41. MS inf————→



Infinitive suffix has four allos : $\sim wk$ occurs after the vowel ending transitive verb stems ; $\tilde{u}k$ occurs after the consonant ending transitive verb stems ∞ $\tilde{o}k$ after the intransitive verb stems and ∞ $\tilde{o}wk$ occurs after causatives.

Examples :

piye-~wk	(R.7)	>	piyẽwk	'to drink'
kā-~wk	(R.7)	>	kā~wk	'to eat'
pu:s-ũk	(R.1)	>	pusũk	'to wipe'
u:b-õk	(R.1)	>	ubõk	'to fly'
daɖ-ũk		>	daɖũk	'to send'
li:p-õk	(R.1)	>	lipõk	'to hide'
kāwoy-õwk	(R.9)	>	kāwõwk	'to cause to eat'
rəɖəy-õwk	(R.9)	>	rəɖõwk	'to cause to cry'

5.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in Mx occurs as noun qualifiers. They govern neither case nor tense suffix.

$$5.1. \quad AS \longrightarrow Adj \quad \pm \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Infs} \\ \text{Ders} \end{array} \right\}$$

AS represents adjective satellite. It may occur as root without any suffix (Adj) or as stem with suffix inflectional (Infs) or derivational (Ders.)

Examples :

Adj :

barik	'thin'
da:t	'thick'
lā:b	'long'
ni:t	'straight'

Adj + Infs :

moɽw-ɔ	>	moɽwɔ	'dwarf' (Imps)
moɽw-i	>	moɽwi	'dwarf' (fem)
moɽw-ẽ	>	moɽwẽ	'dwarf' (neut)
moɽw-ε	>	moɽwε	'dwarf' (mas. Pl)
moɽw-yo	>	moɽwyo	'dwarf' (fem. Pl)
moɽw-ĩ	<	moɽwĩ	'dwarf' (neut)

Adj + Ders

mareg-ay	>	margay	'costliness'
niskəḷ-pən	>	niskəḷpən	'chastity'

5.2. Adj————→Adj $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} s \\ d \end{array} \right\}$

Adjectives are classified as simple adjectives (Adjs) and derived adjectives (Adjd)

Examples :

Adjs :

ti:k	'pungent'
rū:d	'broad'
go:ḍ	'sweet'

Adjd :

mogaḷ	'loving'
bəḷadik	'strong'
guṇest	'of good character'

5.3. Adjs————→ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} Fr \\ Bd \end{array} \right\}$

Simple adjectives may be free adjectives (Fr) or bound adjectives (Bd.) Fr do not have GNB agreement with their nucleus in a construction. This is not the case with Bd.

Examples :

Fr :

curuk	'active'
aḷsi	'lazy'
un	'hot'

Bd :

niḷs-	'blue'
mən-	'dumb'
nagḍ-	'nacked'

$$5.4. \text{ Adj} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Frd} \\ \text{Bdd} \end{array} \right\}$$

Derived adjectives are grouped as free derived adjectives (Frd) and bound derived adjectives (Bdd). As regard the agreement of the Adj with their head nouns what has been said in connection with Adjs holds water here too.

Examples :

Frd :

rosaḷ	'juicy'
mōladik	'costly'
dukest	'sorrowful'

Bdd :

nicc-	'sleeping'
kell-	'eaten'
piyell-	'drunken'

$$5.5. \text{ Bdd} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bdd}_1 \\ \text{Bdd}_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Bound derived adjectives are further classified as Bdd₁ and Bdd₂ basing on composition.

$$5.6. \text{ Bdd}_1 \longrightarrow \text{Vs} + \begin{bmatrix} \text{c} \\ -\text{wc} \end{bmatrix} / \text{Vs} \begin{bmatrix} \text{c} \\ \text{v} \end{bmatrix} \# \text{ — } //$$

Bdd₁ adjectives are structured in the following way: verb stem + adjectival derivative suffix. It has got two forms : -c occurs after the consonant ending verb stems and -wc occurs after the vowel ending verb stems.

Examples :

nid-c-	(R.10)	>	nicc-	'sleeping'
kā-~wc	(R.7)	>	kā-~wc-	'eating'
piye-~wc	(R.7)	>	piyẽwc-	'drinking'

5.7. Bdd₂————→ Vs + Past perfect suffix.

Bdd₂ adjectives are composed of verb stem + past perfect suffix.

Examples :

nid-əll	>	nidəll-	'slept'
ke-ll	>	kell-	'eaten'
piye-ll	>	piyell-	'drunken'

5.8. Infs	————→	{	Mas. Sg.	}
			Fem. Sg.	
			Neut. Sg.	
			Mas. Pl.	}
			Fem. Pl.	
			Neut. Pl.	
		{		}

Inflectional suffixes occuring with Adjs (Infs) are :

∞ -o	Masculine	Singular	(Mas. Sg.)
∞ -i	Feminine	Singular	(Fem. Sg.)
∞ -ē	Neuter	Singular	(Neut. Sg)
∞ -ε	Masculine	Plural	(Mas. Pl.)
∞ -yo	Feminine	Plural	(Fem. Pl.)
∞ -ī	Neuter	Plural	(Neut. Pl.)

Examples :

bər-o > boro	}	'good'
bər-i > bori		
bər-ē > bōrē		
bər-ε > bōrε		
bər-yo > bōryo		
bər-ī > bōrī		

5.9. Mas. Sg.————→ -o

Masculine singular morpheme is used when the following noun is masculine in gender and singular in number.

Examples :

bɔɔ	ãbɔ	'good mango'
bɔɔ	munis	'good man'
bɔɔ	gow	'good husband'

5.10. Fem. Singular —————→ -i

Feminine singular form is used when the noun that follows is feminine in gender and singular in number :

Examples :

bɔri	ka:j	'good cashew-apple'
bɔri	ga:y	'good cow'
bɔri	bã:y	'good well'

5.11. Neut. Singular —————→ ẽ

Neuter singular morpheme is used when the head noun is neuter singular.

Examples :

bɔrẽ	ceḍũ	'good girl'
bɔrẽ	kolgẽ	'good bitch'
bɔrẽ	maṭ	'good step'

5.12. Masculine Plural —————→ ɛ

Masculine plural form is used when the nucleus morpheme is masculine plural.

Examples :

bɔɛ	ãbɛ	'good mangoes'
bɔɛ	munis	'good men'
bɔɛ	burge	'good boys'

5.13. Fem. Plural —————→ yo

Feminine plural morpheme is employed when the noun that follows is feminine plural.

Examples :

bɔryo	kaju	'good cashew apples'
bɔryo	gayo	'good cows'
bɔryo	bãyo	'good wells'

5.14. Neut. Plural -----> ĩ

Neuter plural marker is used when the head noun is neuter plural.

Examples :

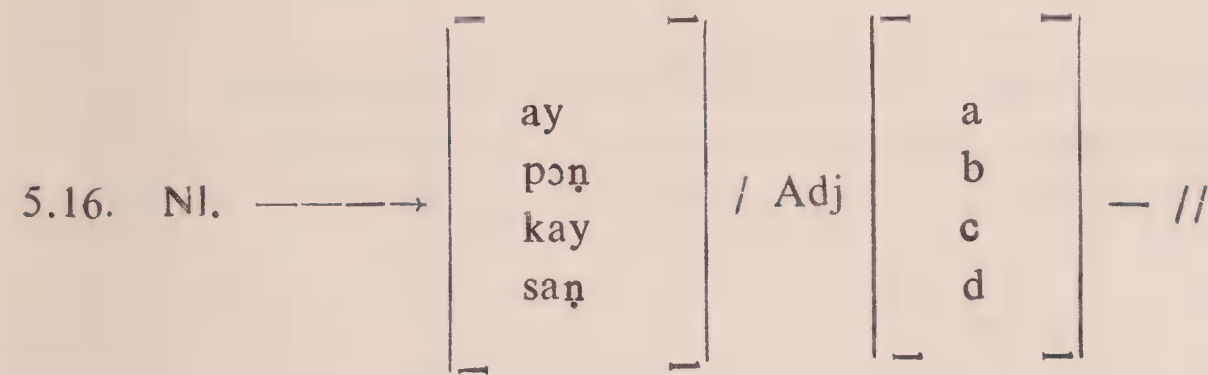
bõrĩ	cedwǎ	'good girls'
bõrĩ	kolgĩ	'good bitches'
bõrĩ	meṭǎ	'good steps'

5.15. Ders. -----> Nl.

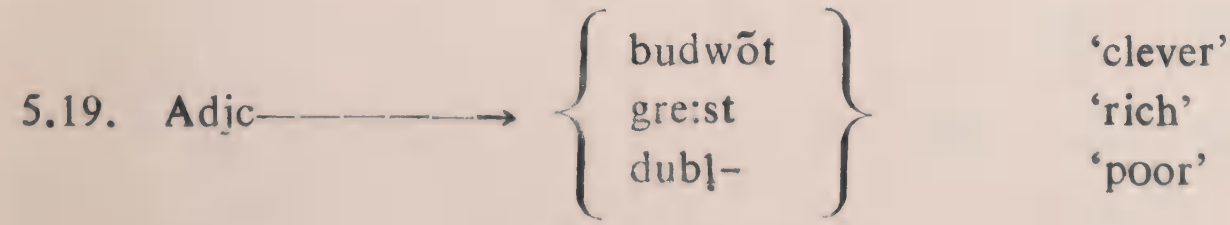
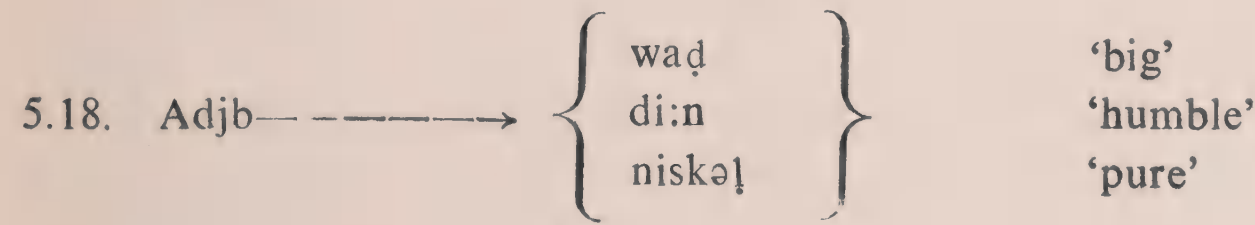
Derivatives (Ders.) are nominalizers (Nl.)

Examples :

kusal-ay	>	kusalay	'jollity'
wod-põṇ	>	wodpõṇ	'showiness'
budwõt-kay	>	budwõt kay	'cleverness'



Nominalizers occuring with adjectives are four. ∞ -ay occurs after the Adja class, ∞ -põṇ after the Adj b class, ∞ -kay after the Adj c class and ∞ -saṇ after the Adj d class.



5.20	Adj _d ————→	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ti:k \\ go:ḍ \\ kaḷ- \end{array} \right\}$	'pungent' 'sweet' 'black'
------	------------------------	--	--

Examples :

Adja :

kər-ay	> kəray	'condition of heat'
kusāl-ay	> kusalay	'jollity'
marəg-ay	> margay	'costliness'

Adjb :

wod-pṇ	> woḍpṇ	'showiness'
di:n-pṇ (R.1)	> dinpṇ	'humility'
niskəḷ-pṇ	> niskəḷpṇ	'chastity'

Adjc :

budwōt-kay	> budwōtkay	'cleverness'
gre:st-kay (R.1)	> grestkay	'richness'
dubḷi-kay	> dubḷikay	'poverty'

Adj_d :

ti:k-saṇ	(R.1) > tiksṇ	'pungency'
----------	---------------	------------

6.

ADVERBS

Adverbs occur as verb qualifiers. They have neither tense nor case markers morphologically. Unlike adjectives they have not even agreement with the nucleus of the construction.

$$6.1. \text{ Adv. } \longrightarrow \text{ Adv } \left\{ \begin{array}{c} s \\ c \end{array} \right\}$$

Adverbs are classified into two groups as simple adverbs (Adv_s) and complex adverbs (Adv_c) on the basis of their structure.

Examples:

Adv_c :

atã	'now'
tedaɭa	'then'
ãga	'here'
tõy	'there'
əsẽ	'in this way'
eggĩ	'quickly'

Adv_s :

astanã	'while being'
kərtana	'while doing'
pu:rn	'having burried'
kawn	'having eaten'

$$6.2. \text{ Adv}_c \longrightarrow \text{ Vs } + \text{ ADs}$$

Complex adverbs consist of verb stem (Vs) followed by Adverb derivative suffix (ADs).

Examples :

bo:sta-nā (R.1)	>	bostanā	'while sitting'
piye-wn	>	piyewn	'having eaten'

$$6.3. \text{ ADs} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{DS}_1 \\ \text{DS}_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Adv. derivative suffix (ADs) is classified as DS₁ and DS₂

$$6.4. \text{ DS}_1 \longrightarrow \text{nā} / \text{Vs} + \text{Present} -//$$

DS₁ suffix is -nā. It occurs after the present verb stem.

Examples :

has-ta-nā	>	hastanā	'while laughing'
rə:ḍ-ta-na (R.1,5,6)	>	rəṭṭanā	'while crying'
ma:g-ta-nā (R.1,6)	>	maktanā	'while praying'
wa:ḍ-ta-nā (R.1,5,6)	>	waṭṭanā	'while serving(food)'

$$6.5. \text{ DS}_2 \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} - \left[\begin{array}{c} n \\ wn \end{array} \right] \\ \\ - \text{on} \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Vt} \left[\begin{array}{c} c \\ v \end{array} \right] \# \\ \\ \text{Vi} \end{array} \right] - //$$

DS₂ suffix has three alternant forms :

-n occurs after the consonant ending transitive verb stem ; -wn occurs after the vowel ending transitive stems and -on after the intransitive verb stems.

Examples :

dər-n	>	dərn	'having caught'
ma: r-n	>	ma: rn	'having beaten'

kā-wn	> kawn	'having eaten'
je: -wn	> je:wn	'having dined'
has-on	> hason	'having laughed'
mo: r-on (R.1)	> moron	'having died'

Adv: s :

a:j	'today'
ka:l	'yesterday'
porũ	'last year'
səkaɭĩ	'in the morning'
donparã	'at noon'
modẽ	'in the middle'
laggĩ	'near'
sərsĩ	'beside'
bitər	'inside'
poys	'far'
səkəl	'below'
portun	'again'
aniki	'more'
ĩgəḍ	'separately'
woɭu	'softly'
bestẽ	'aimlessly'

Particle is a free form uninflected and invariable which is used to indicate syntactical relationship. It is not in any qualificative construction. Clitics are bound forms in nature and are like particles in function.

Particles occur after the noun + oblique suffix. Hence they may be even called as post positions.

7. 1. Particles :

oṭṭu, sāgata	‘with’
bādla	‘instead of’
bəri	‘like, similar’
katir	‘for the sake of’
worwī, nimtī	‘because of’
wisyāt	‘about, as regards’

7. 2 Clitics :

ani	‘and’
pu:n	‘but’
dekun	‘therefore’
jərtər	‘if then’
mənje	‘that is to say’
ya	‘or’
-i	‘copulative marker’
-gi	‘interrogative marker’
-c	‘emphatic marker’

8.

SYNTAX

At present only a bare outline of syntax is attempted.

8.1. $U \longrightarrow (PS) + S (Tag)$

An utterance (U) may consist of an optional presentential element (PS) an obligatory sentence (S) and an optional tag (Tag). Tag is predominantly interrogative.

8.2. $PS \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Int} \\ \text{Voc} \end{array} \right\}$

Pre-sentential elements may be interjections (Int) or vocative (Voc.).

Int.

hə	'oh'
cece	'alas'
wahwa	'well done'
cip	'silence'
ayyo:	'pity'
thu:	'hopeless'
hə tə melogi	'Oh ! is he dead?'
cece feyl jalogi	'Alas ! did he fail?'
wahawa kedi woḍḍi	'Well done ! how big fish you have
masli aḍli	brought'
cip wogo raw	'Silence, do not speak'
ayyo: gərak ujo laglo	'Pity ! house is on fire'
thu: tē jewaṇ	'Hopeless was that dinner'

Voc :

ey

a|ε

e:

ey taka apəy

'Lo ! call him here'

a|ε maka kapi di

'Look here, give me coffee'

e: meri āga ye

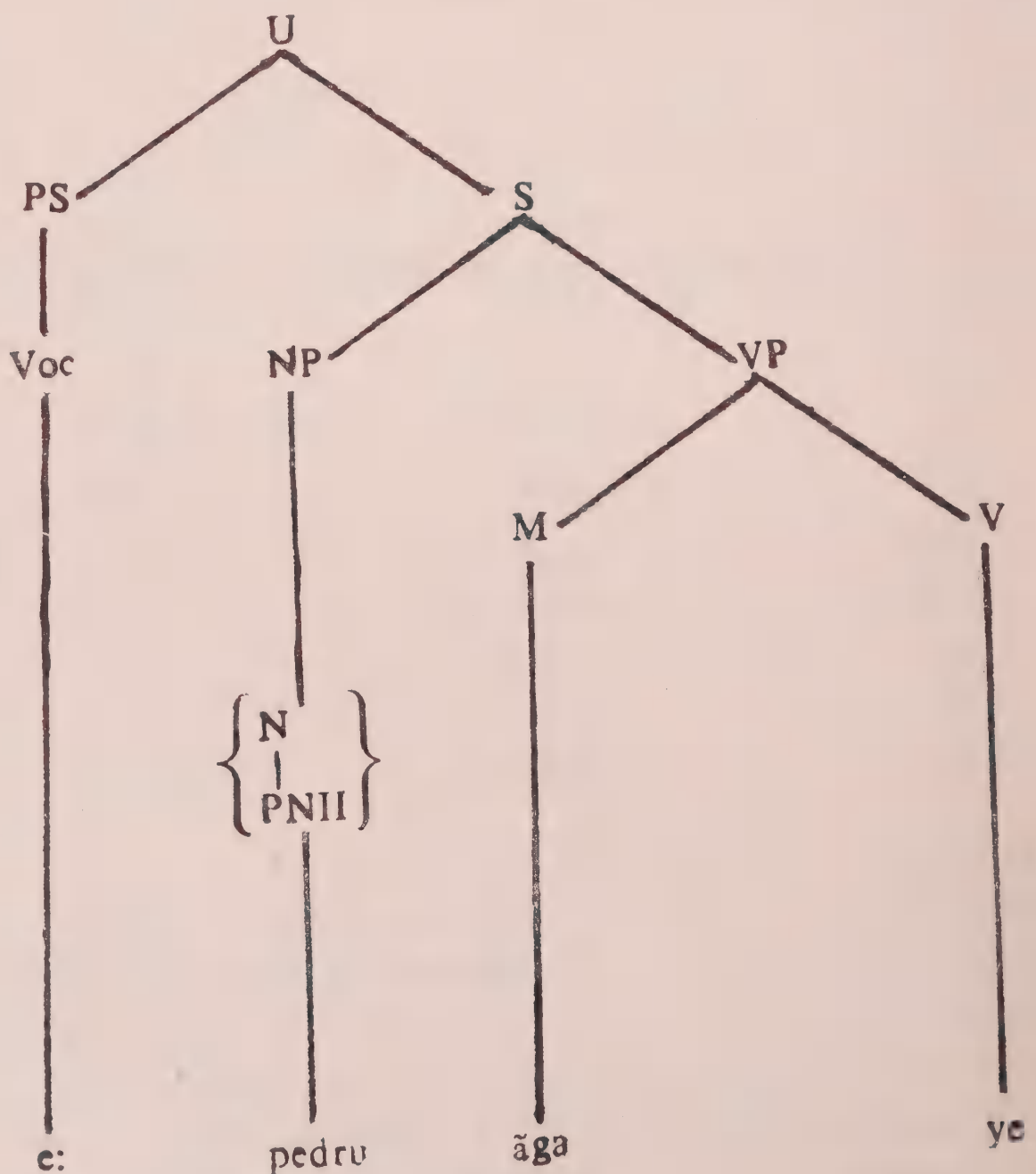
'Oh! Mary, come here'

8.3. S → NP + VP

In this dialect all the minor types of sentences may be derived from NP + VP.

8.3.1. Imperative Sentences :

In imperative sentences NP is either second person or vocative with a proper noun. Pronouns are deleted generally except when there is emphasis.



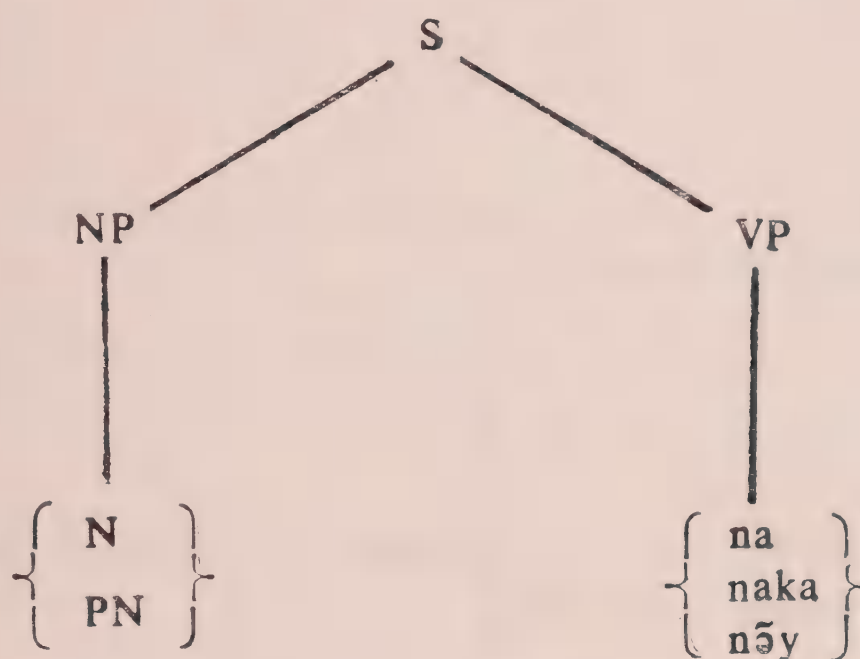
e: pedru āga ye	'O! Peter come here'
(tū) āga ni'e	'(You) (Sg.) sleep here'
(tumī) āga nida	'(You) (Pl.) sleep here'

8.3.2. Negative sentences :

Negative element occurs after the verb. NP is optional. Defective negative finites operate as verbs.

Defective negative finites :

na	'is not'
naka	'don't want'
nāy	'no, not'

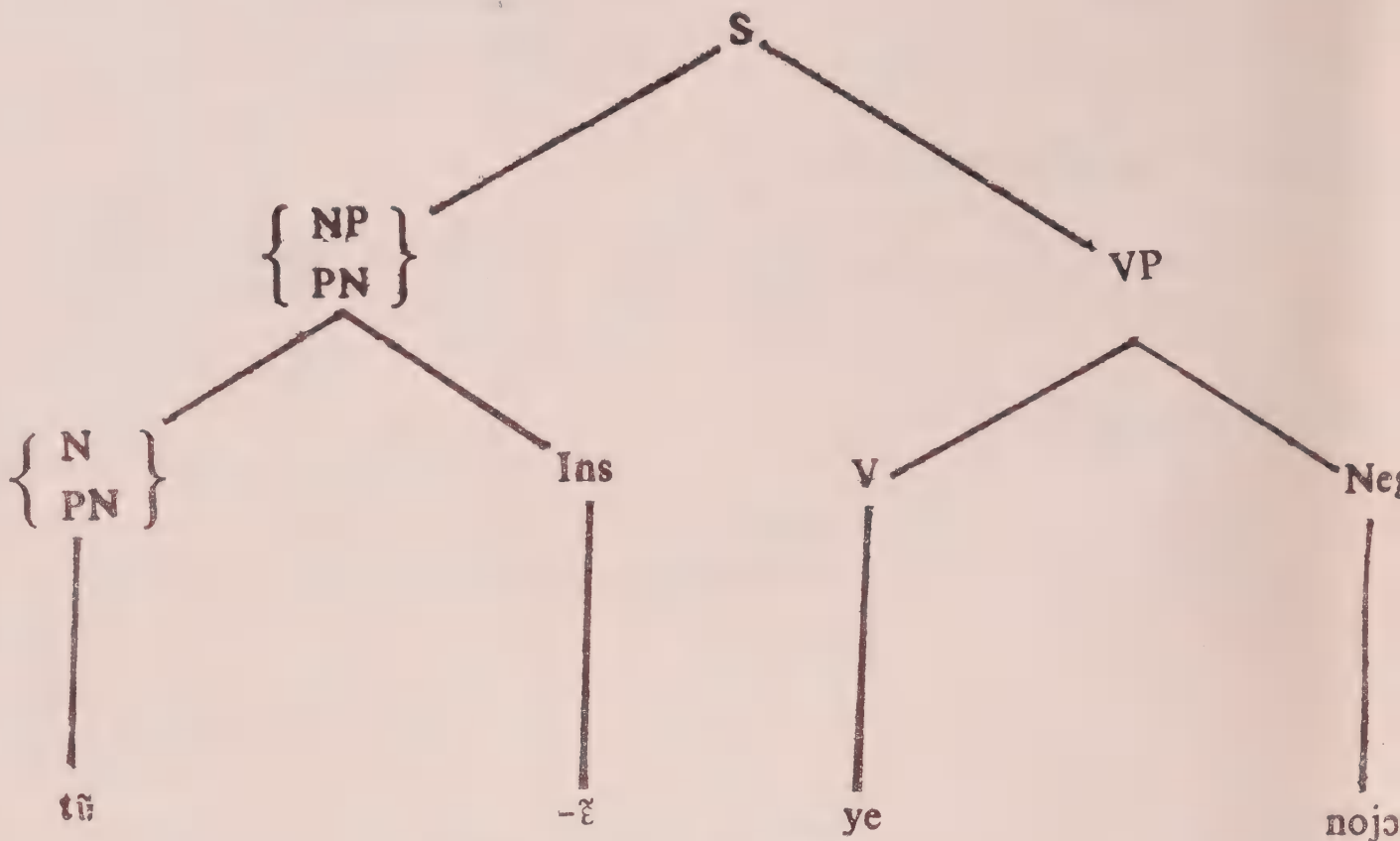


- i) ti āga na 'She is not here'
(she here not)
- ii) go:d utiā maka nakat 'I do not want sweet words'
(sweet words to me not)
- iii) yēwco to walli nāy⁸ 'One who is coming, is not Vallie'
(coming he Vallie not)
- iv) jeju nāy 'Not Jesus'
(Jesus not)

Negatives : (NP) + Vs + Neg.

- i) wacinā 'I don't read'
- ii) taṇē wacūnā 'He has not read'
- iii) to kaysonā 'He will not eat'

Prohibitive : NP + VS + nojɔ



tũwẽ yenojɔ 'You (Sg.) should not come'
(By you coming should not be)

tumĩ kaynojɔ 'You (Pl.) should not eat'

8.4. NP —————→ (M) + N

Noun phrase (NP) is re-written as modifier (M) which is optional followed by a noun (N).

Examples :

N :

pɛɔ	'dog'
burgẽ	'child'
baw	'brother'
jəɔ	'plant'

M + N :

dowɔ dukor	'white pig'
bəɔ ābɔ	'good mango'
wɔɔɔ baw	'elder brother'

8.5. M —————→ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Mo} \\ \text{Ms} \end{array} \right\}$

Modifiers are either ordinary (Mo) or sentence modifiers (Ms).

Example :

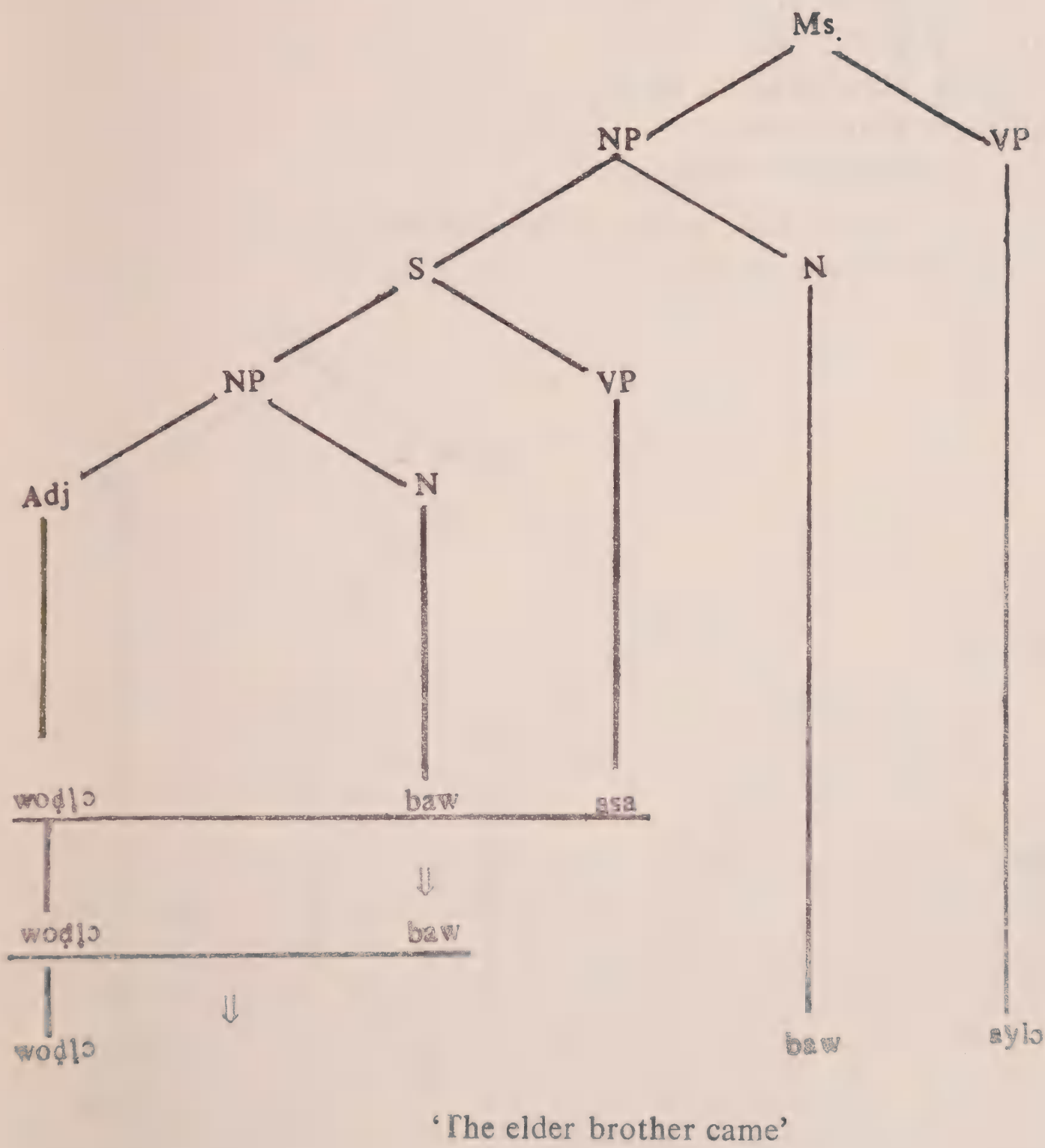
Ms :

woḍḷo baw aylo ‘The elder brother came’

This sentence is derived from the following sentences :

i) woḍḷo baw asa ‘There is elder brother’
 (Elder brother is)

ii) baw aylo ‘brother came’
 ⇒ woḍḷo baw aylo ‘The elder brother came’



Mo :

Demonstrative base, genitive, ordinals and cardinals are ordinary modifiers. All the others are Ms.

Examples :

ẽ	ceḍũ	'this girl'
ĩ	ceḍwã	'these girls'
tẽ	ceḍũ	'that girl'
tĩ	ceḍwã	'those girls'

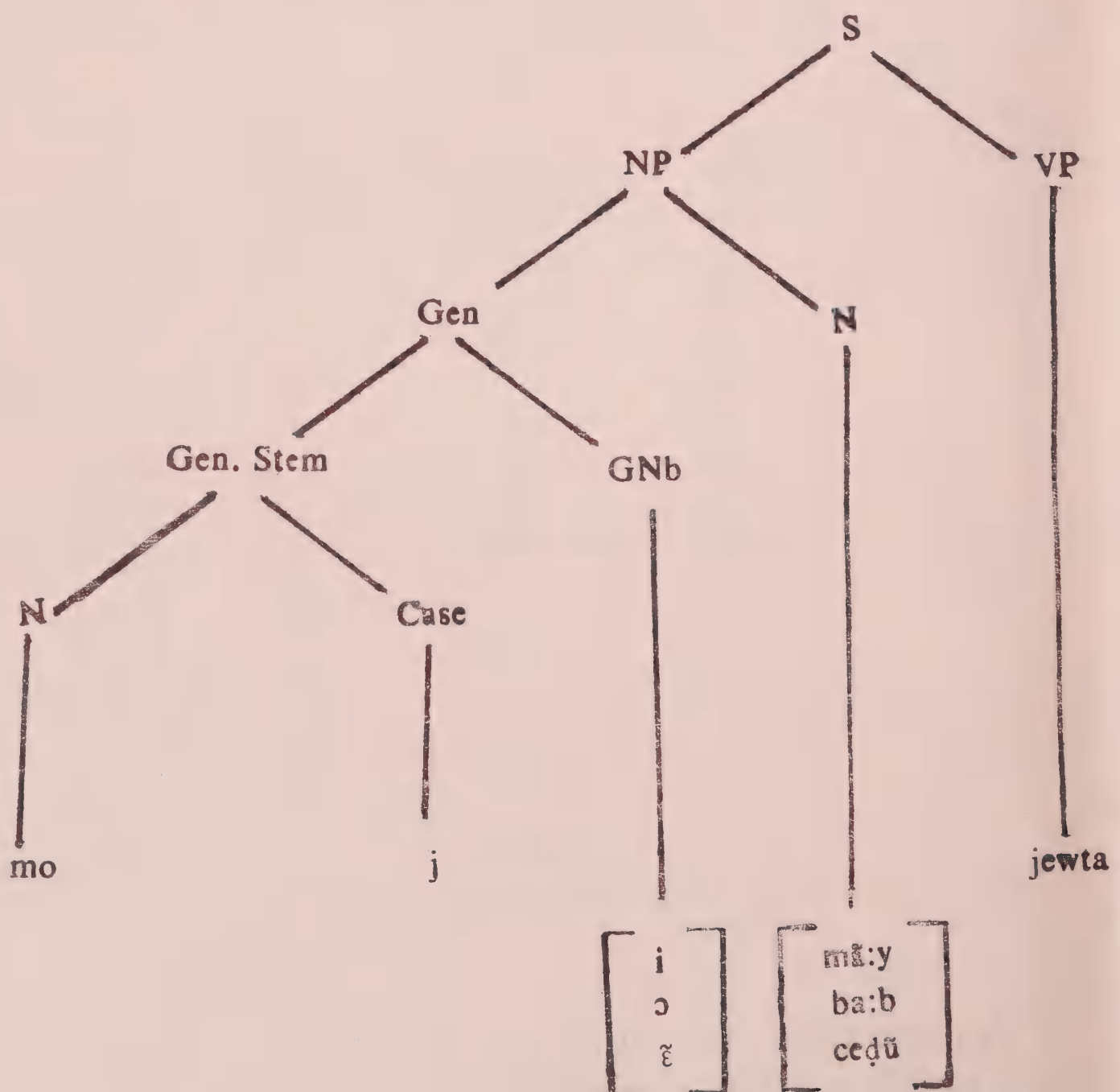
Genitive —————> Genitive Stem + GNb

Noun in genitive behaves like an adjective i.e., functionally it is a qualifier.

Examples :

- i) moji mǎ:y jewta
'My mother is taking meal'
- ii) moḵo ba:b jawta
'My father is taking meal'
- iii) mojẽ ceḍũ jewta
'My daughter is taking meal'

-i, -o, -ẽ mark the gender of the noun that follows as feminine, masculine and neuter in singular.

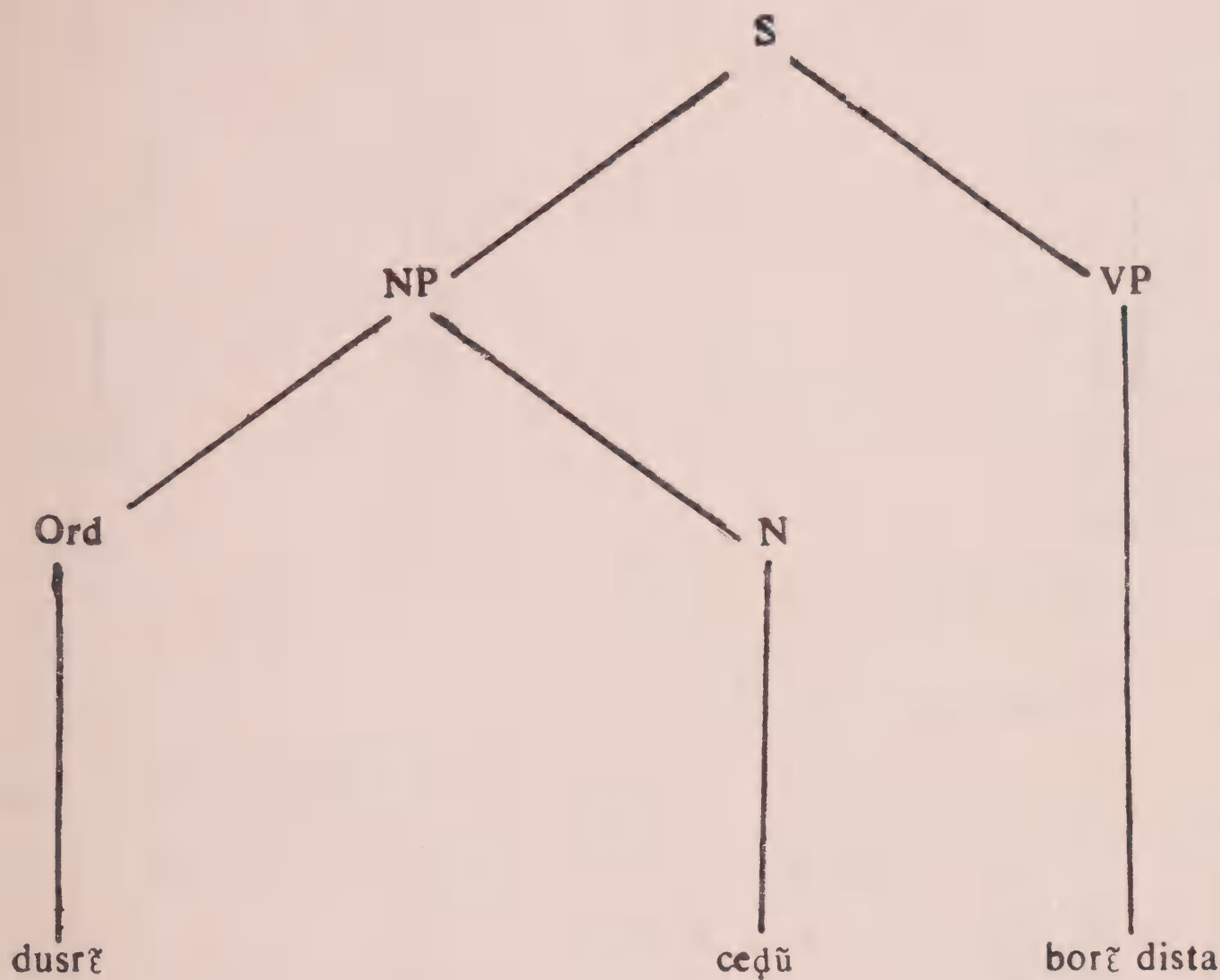


Ordinals occur always as qualifiers in prenominal position. They are in agreement with the noun that follows :

Examples :

dusrẽ	ceḍũ	borẽ	dista
(second	girl	fine	looks)

‘The second girl looks fine’

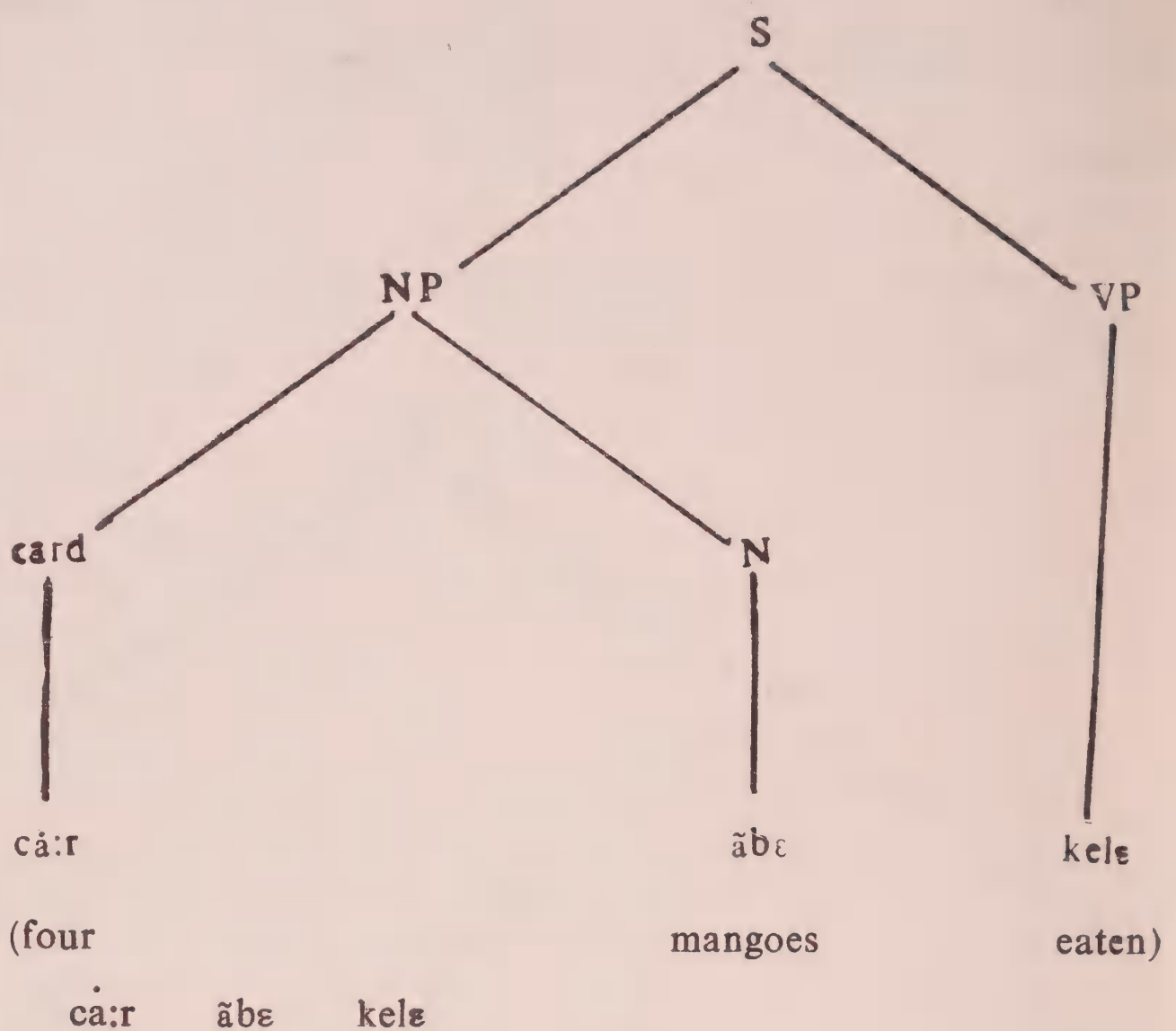


- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| i) dusrõ burgõ | ‘The second boy’ |
| ii) dusri ba:yl | ‘The second wife’ |
| iii) dusrẽ burgẽ | ‘The second child’ |

Cardinals like the ordinals occur in prenominal position. They, however, have no agreement with the noun. In an adjective phrase the number of lexical items which go into the construction are not restricted.

Examples :

ti:n	‘three’
tinsĩ	‘three hundred’
cãrsĩ	‘four hundred’
sadeti:n	‘three and half’
sẽmbor	‘hundred’
cã:r	‘four’



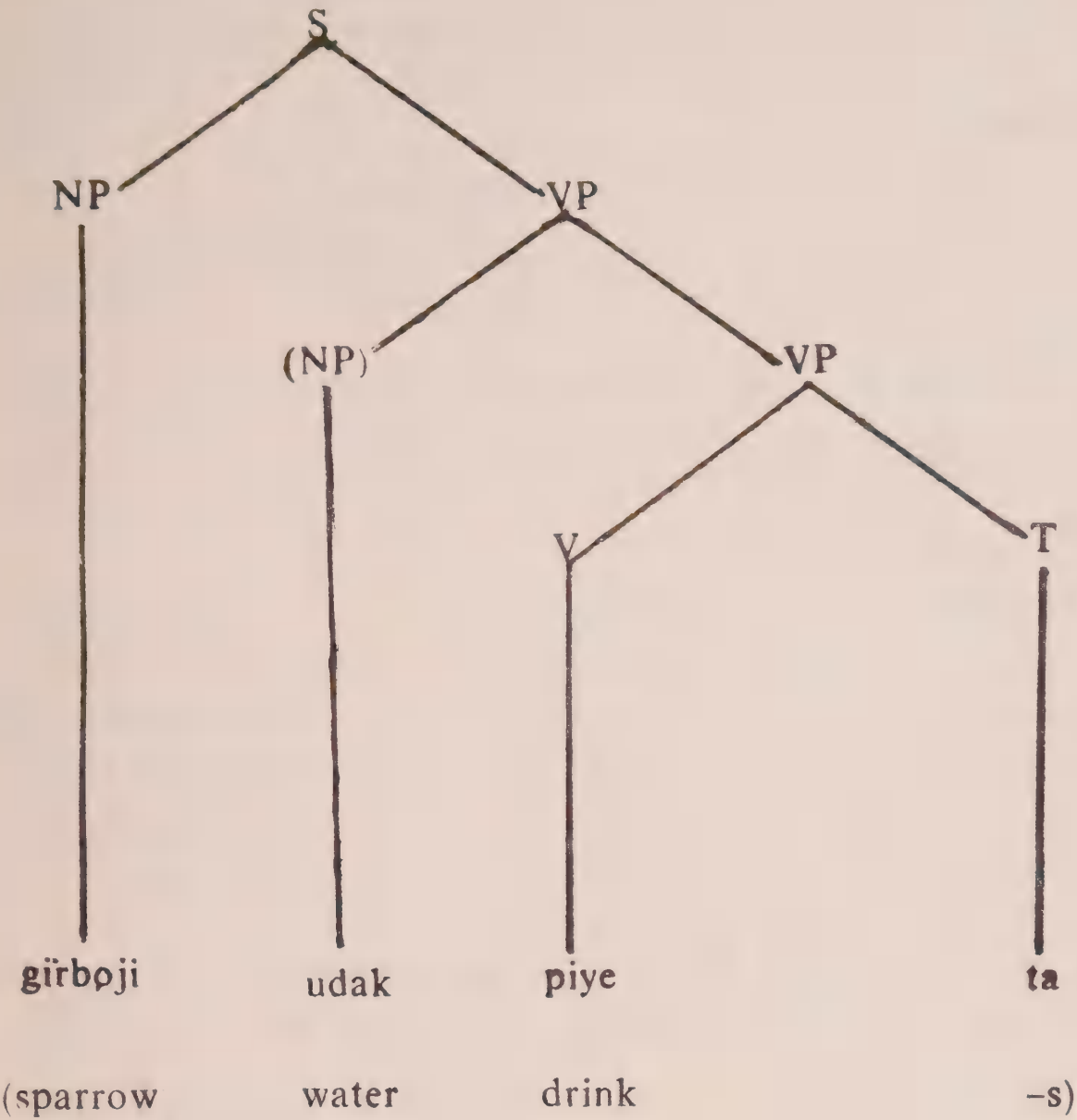
‘(I) ate four mangoes’

Adjectival participles known also as relative participles are functionally adjectives and they too are derived from sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. kawļo nitta | ‘The crow is sleeping’ |
| 2. girboji udak piyeta | ‘The sparrow drinks water’ |
| 3. dukor nidla | ‘The pig has slept’ |
| 4. ga:y udak piyelya | ‘The cow has taken water’ |

The above sentences will yield the following relative participle forms :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 ⇒ nicco kawļo | ‘The crow which is sleeping’ |
| 2 ⇒ (udak) piyẽwci girboji | ‘The sparrow which is drinking (water)’ |
| 3 ⇒ nidello dukor | ‘The pig which has slept’ |
| 4 ⇒ (udak) piyẽwci ga:y | ‘The cow which is drinking (water)’ |



‘The sparrow drinks water’

$NP_1 + NP_2 + V + T \Rightarrow NP_2 + V + \sim wci + NP_1$
girboji + udak + piyeta $\Rightarrow$ udak + piyẽ + wci + girboji

8.6. Agreement in VP :

The agreement rules that operate in sentences of Mx are the following :

8.6.1. a) The present and future finite forms of the verb agree with the subject-noun in number and person.

Examples :

Present tense :

1st person Sg.	ãw nittã	‘I sleep’
2nd person Sg.	tũ nittay	‘you sleep’
3rd person Sg.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} t\text{ɔ} \\ t\text{i} \\ t\text{ẽ} \end{matrix} \right\}$ nitta	‘she/he/it sleeps’

1st person pl.	amĩ nittāw	'we sleep'
2nd & 3rd person pl.	tumĩ/te/tĩ nittat	'you/they sleep'

Future Tense :

āw ditolō	'I (mas) will give'
āw ditelĩ	'I (non-mas) will give'
to ditolo	'He will give'

8.6.2. b) The Past finite form of the transitive verb agrees with the object-noun in gender and number.

Examples :

i) Mas. Sg. N.	ābo kelo	'I ate a mango'
ii) Mas. Pl. N	āba kele	'I ate mangoes'
iii) Fem. Sg. N	ka:j keli	'I ate cashew-apple'
iv) Neut. Sg. N	kaju kelyo	'I ate cashew-apples'
v) Neut. Sg. N	ke!ẽ kelẽ	'I ate plantain'
vi) Neut. Pl. N	kelĩ kelĩ	'I ate plantains'

8.6.3. c) The past finite form of the intransitive verb agrees with the subject-noun in gender, number and person.

Examples :

1	pers. Mas.	Sg.	nidlō	'I slept'
	Non-Mas.	Sg.	nidlĩ	
2	pers. Mas.	Sg.	nidloy	'You slept'
	Fem.	Sg.	nidliy	
	Neut.	Sg.	nidlẽy	
3	pers. Mas	Sg.	nidlo	'He slept'
	Fem.	Sg.	nidli	'She slept'
	Neut.	Sg.	nidlẽ	'It slept'

8.6.4. d) The inflected adjectives agree in gender and number of the head noun. (Cf. **Adjectives**)

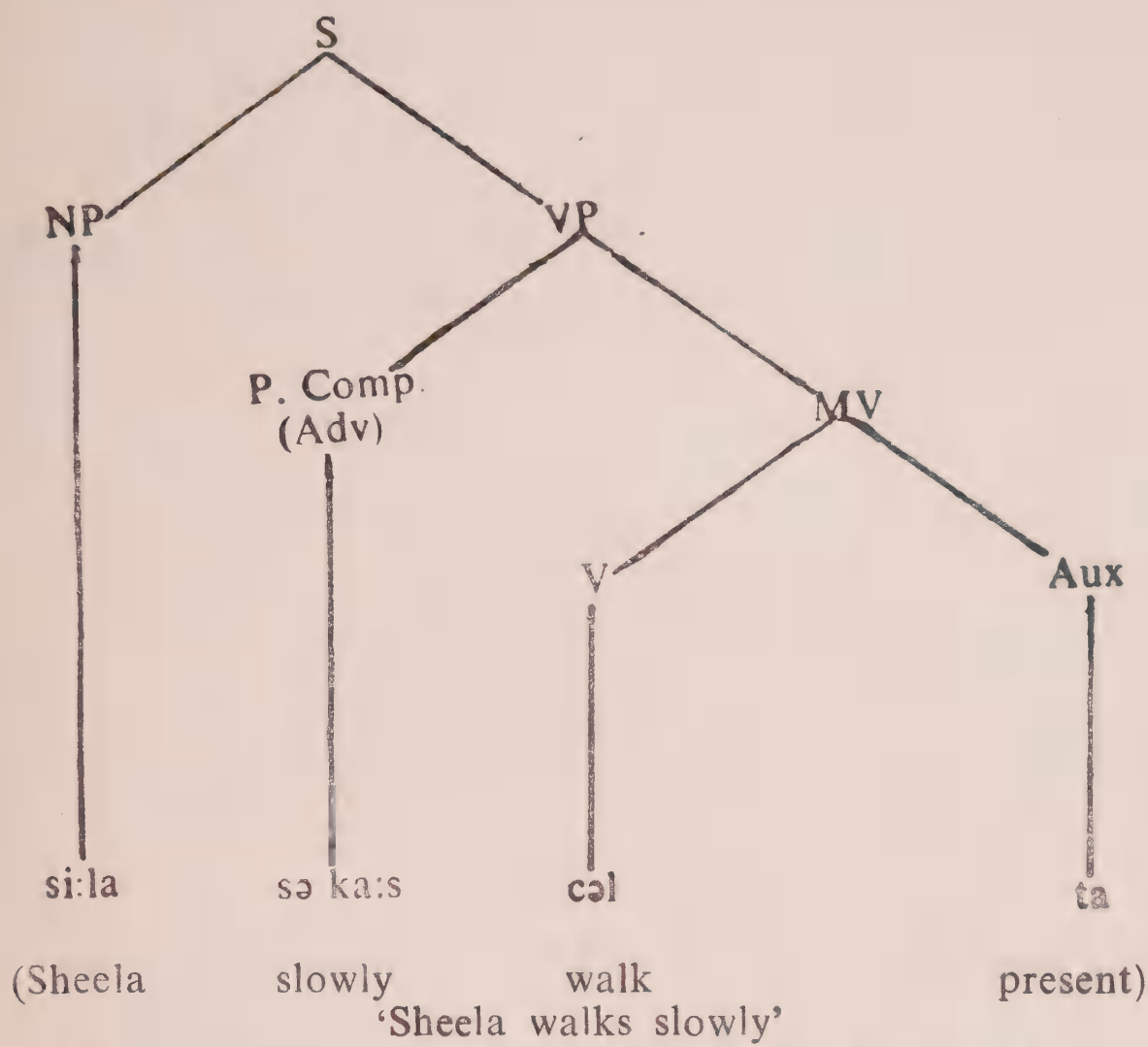
8.7. VP————→ (P. Comp.) + Vb

Verb phrase (VP) is re-written as optional predicate complement (P. Comp) and a verb (Vb)

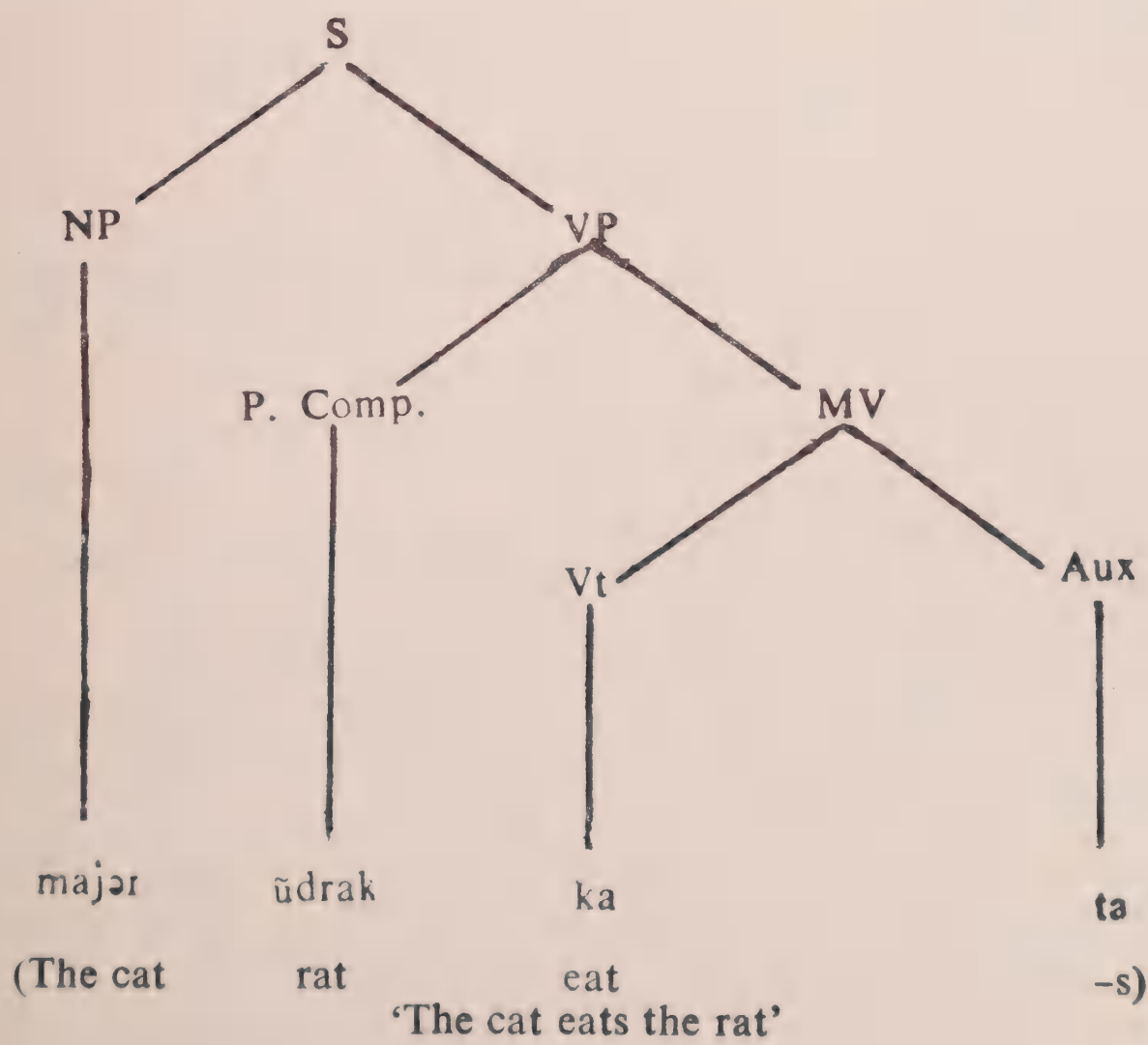
Examples :

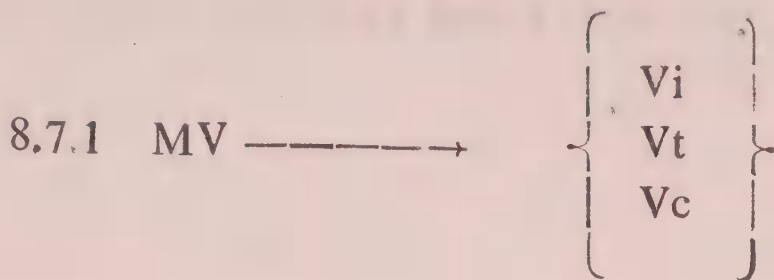
to (səka:s) jewta	'He dines (slowly)'
ti (eggĩ) nitta	'She sleeps (soon)'
du:d (səkəl) pod!ẽ	'Milk fell (down)'

Vb is made up of a main verb (MV) and auxiliary which is consisting of aspect and tense markers :



Predicate complement may be either an adverb (adv) or a noun with case (casal).





Main verb may be classified into three classes : intransitive verb (Vi), transitive verb (Vt) and causative verb (Vc).

Vi :

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. girboji upta | 'The sparrow flies' |
| 2. ãw uṭṭã | 'I get up' |
| 3. to poṭṭa | 'He falls' |

Vt :

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. awoy burgyak pano dita | 'Mother gives breast to the child' |
| 2. mãy sunek gara daṭṭa | 'Mother-in-law sends the daughter
in-law home' |
| 3. terej dako kata | 'Teresa eats grapes' |

Vc :

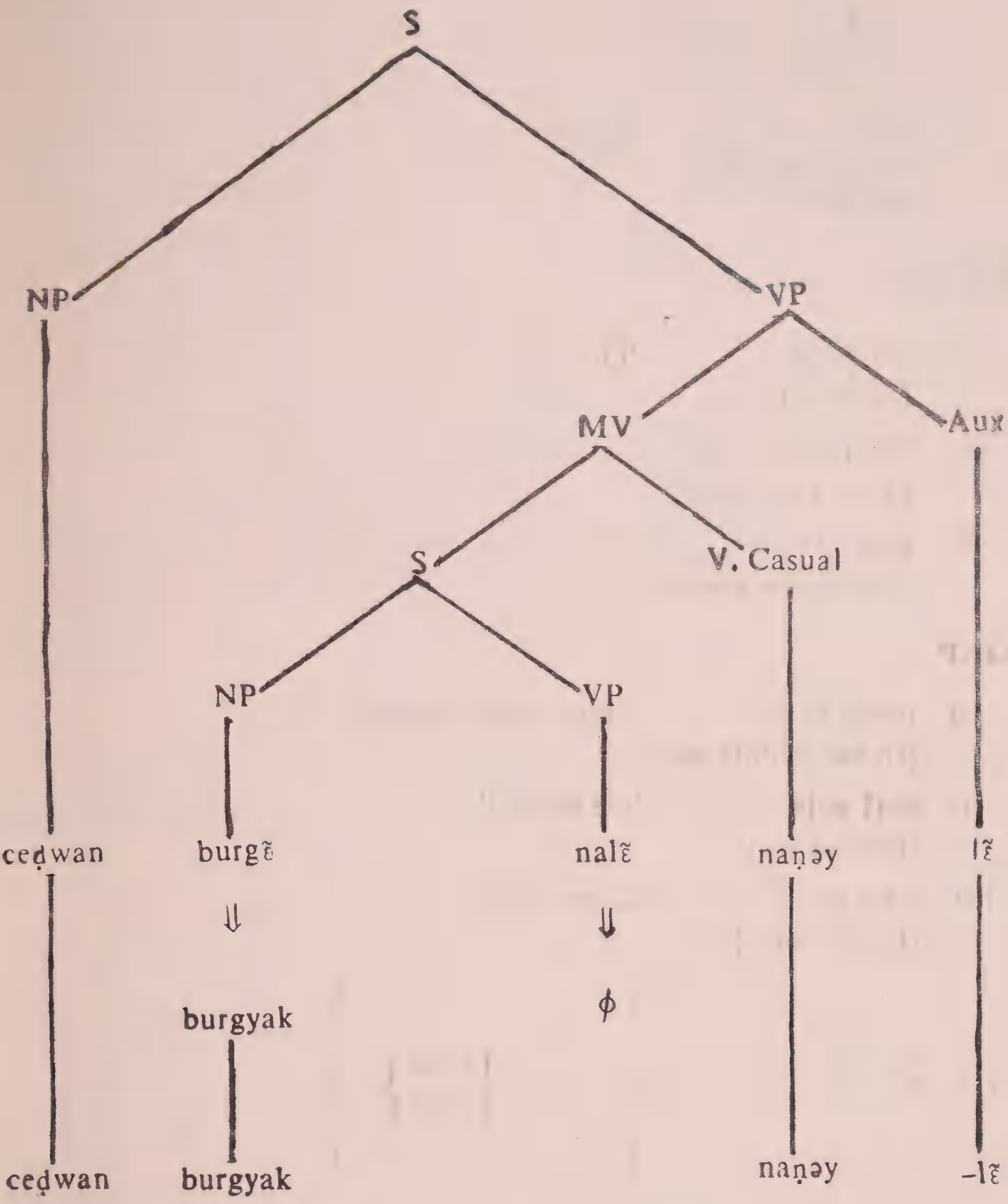
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. selin burgyak sit
kawoyta | 'Celine causes the child to eat i.e.,
Celine feeds the child' |
| 2. ceḍũ baḷsyak naṇoyta | 'The girl gives bath to the baby' |
| 3. ãw taka nidaytã | 'I put him/it to sleep' |

The causativization of sentences involves embedding.

'ceḍwan burgyak naṇoylẽ
(The girl bathed the child'

The above sentence is made up of two simple sentences :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| i) burgẽ nalẽ | 'The child bathed' |
| ii) ceḍwan naṇoylẽ | 'The girl caused it.' |



8.7.2. Adv —————→ Adv $\left\{ \begin{matrix} M \\ T \\ P \end{matrix} \right\}$

Adverbs are classified into three groups : Adverbs of manner (Adv.M), adverbs of time (Adv.T) and adverbs of place (Adv.P).

Examples :

Adv.M :

- i) əsẽ jəlẽ '(It) happened this way'
- (This way happened)

ii) eggĩ ye 'Come quickly'
(Quickly come)

iii) maka aniki jay 'I want more'
(To me more is wanted)

Adv. t :

i) atã wo:c 'Go now'
(Now go)

ii) tedaļa pa:ws aylo 'It rained then'
(Then rain came)

iii) palya ye 'Come tomorrow'
(Tomorrow come)

Adv.P :

i) modẽ ra:w 'Stand in the middle'
(In the middle stand)

ii) paĩ poļe 'see behind'
(Behind see)

iii) bitər ye 'Come inside'
(Inside come)

$$8.7.3. \text{ Casals} \longrightarrow \left\{ N + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{CAS} \\ \text{POP} \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$

Casals are classified into two groups : noun + case (N + CAS) and noun + post-position (N + POP).

Examples :

N + CAS : The italicised words below are N + CAS

1. ba:b *kajarak* gelo 'Father went for marriage'
(Father for the marriage went)

2. mã:y *peṭyak* marta 'Mother beats the dog'
(Mother dog beats)

3. kolo *kõbyek* worta 'The fox takes away the hen'
(Fox hen takes away)

N + POP :

1. tə baylewoŋtu bōwta
 (He with wife goes for a walk)

‘He goes for a walk with wife’
2. koba bəɖla ābɔ ka
 (Instead of the sugarcane
 mango eat)

‘Eat a mango instead of a
 sugarcane’
3. awaybəri du
 (Like mother daughter)

‘Like mother is the daughter’

8.8 Participial Sentences :

Participial Sentences are embedded sentences :

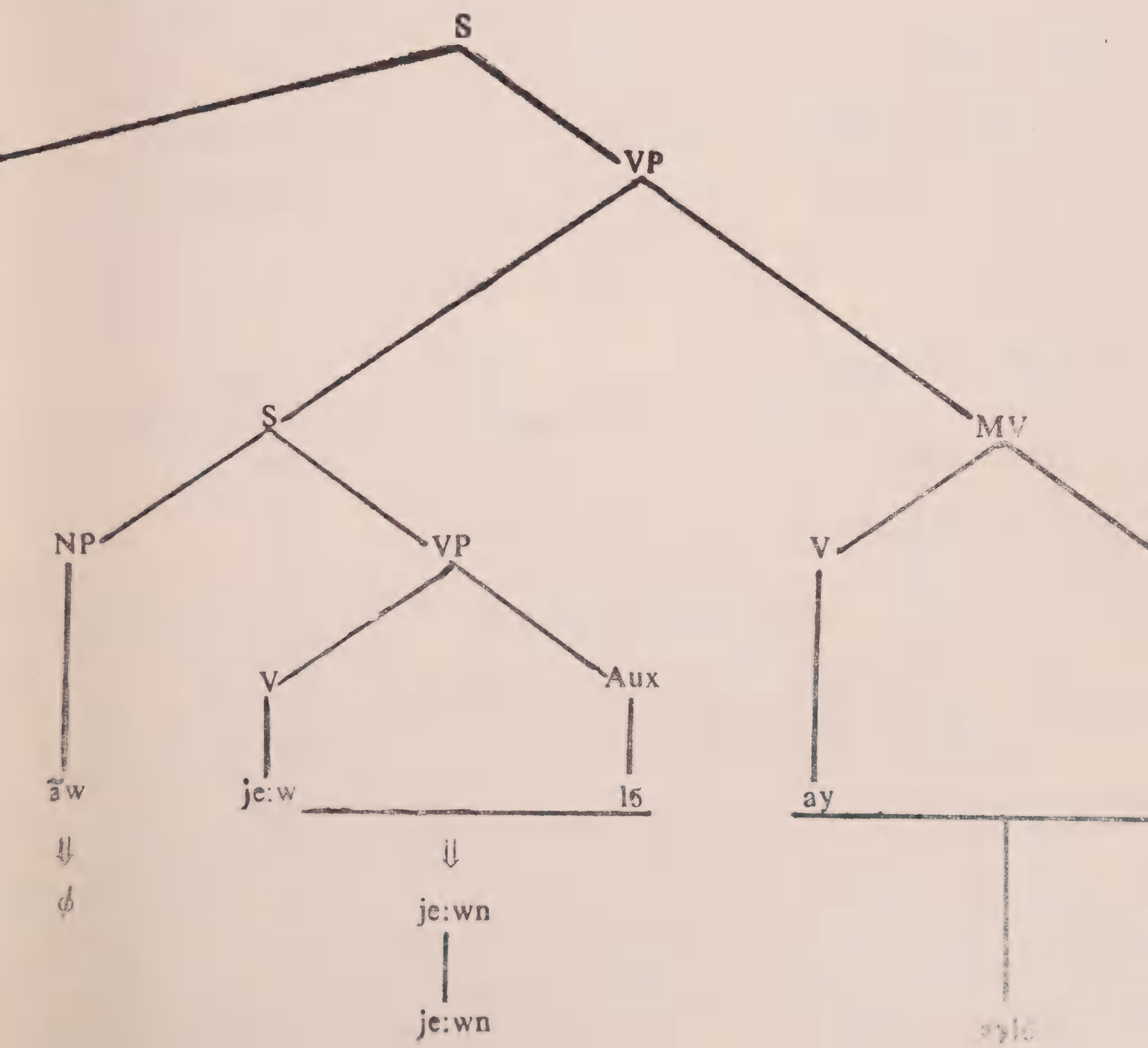
āw je:wn aylɔ ‘Having taken meals I came’

This sentence has the following underlying sentences.

- Embedded :

i) āw jewlɔ ‘I took meals’
- Matrix :

ii) āw aylɔ ‘I came’



The VP in (i) jewlõ is transformed into Participial form as je:wn which is embedded in (ii) as predicate complement. Secondly the identical NP is zeroed out.

8.9. Interrogative Sentences :

Interrogative sentences in Konkani are mainly of two kinds. The first type will be had by suffixing -gi or -e to the affirmative sentence. The other type will have a question word (Q) within the structure. The question word may be (a) a predicate complement or (b) a noun qualifier or (c) a VP.

Examples :

First Type :

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) tũ jewlaygi | 'Have you taken meals?' |
| 2) tũ nalaye | 'Have you taken bath?' |

Second Type :

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) to kɛdaɭa yeta | 'When does he come?' |
| 2) kitle ãbɛ keley | 'How many mangoes did you eat?' |
| 3) tũ kɔ:n | 'who are you?' |

8.10. Conjunction :

ani and -yi link two independent simple sentences with one and the same VP

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| i) ãw nattã | 'I dance' |
| ii) ti natta | 'She dances' |
| ãw ani ti nattãw | 'She and I dance' |
| (I and she dance) | |
| ãwyi tiyi nattãw | 'Both she and I dance' |
| (I too she too dance) | |

9.

LEXICON

The arrangement of lexical items in the Lexicon is as follows :—
i, e, ε, a, ɔ, o, u, ə, p, b, t, ɖ, ɗ, c, j, k, g, s, h, m, n, l, r, w
and y.

The entries are in phonemic script. Each lexeme is followed by an entry referring to its form—class. For nouns, gender is mentioned. Verbs are generally cited in their imperative singular form.

The number within parantheses refers to the entry in *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages* by R. L. Turner (1962) and DED stands for *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* by T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau, (1961) to which the lexeme in question is related.

/ i /

i		'this'
itlɛ	(adv)	'this much' (1589)
ittun	(adv)	'so far'
iɖɔ	(m)	'brick' (1600)
iɖli	(f)	'Idli (a snack)'
icca	(f)	'wish, will' (1557)
ijar	(n)	'a pair of trousers'
ikra	(n)	'eleven' (2485)
igərj	(f)	'church'
isaɭɛ	(n)	'pole of plough' (1620)
isər	(vb)	'forget' (12021)
istri	(f)	'hot iron'
ir	(m)	'broom-stick'
ĩ		'these'

ĩg	(m)	'assafoetida' (1554)
ĩgəḍ	(adv)	'separately'
ĩglɔ	(m)	'coal' (125)
i:t	(m)	'manure'
i:st	(m)	'friend'
i:k	(vb)	'sell' (11642)
ĩ:d	(m)	'a palm tree'
ĩ c	(vb)	'pick up'

/ e /

edə	(adj.m)	'so big'
ejmani	(m)	'master'
ekdəm	(adv)	'suddenly'
eksuro	(adj.m)	'lonely' (2510)
eklo	(adj. m)	'alone, single, sole' (2506)
ekro	(m)	'acre'
ekwis		'twenty-one' (2476)
ekwoṭ	(m)	'unity' (2480)
emkṣḍ	(n)	'hell'
eṇḍi	(f)	'castor' (2517)
er	(adj)	'the other' (1561)
erabbay	(f)	'a fish'
ẽtɔ	(m)	'straw-rope'
e:tĩ	(adv)	'once'
e:k		'one' (2462)
e.ṇ	(f)	'mother-in-law of son/daughter'
e:l	(f)	'cardamom' (2522)
e:y	(m)	'father-in-law of son/daughter'
ẽ:g	(f)	'armful'

/ ɛ /

ɛ		'these' (m. pl.)
ɛḍay	(vb)	'make faces'
ẽ		'this' (n. sg.)

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aput	(adj)	‘unadulterated’ (984)
apun		‘self’ (1135)
apəy	(vb)	‘call’
ap̣i	(vb)	‘bang’
abolē	(n)	‘a flower’
atã	(adv)	‘now’ (228)
adar	(m)	‘support, substratum’
aṭi	(f)	‘stable for animals’ (DED 3199)
aṭṭe		‘cross direction’ (DED 73)
aḍow		‘pledge’ (DED 69)
aḍa:diḍḍi		‘awkward, clumsy, topsy-turvy’ (DED 84)
acār	(m)	‘mode of conduct’ (1071)
acāri	(m)	‘craftsman, carpenter’ (1072)
acci	(f)	‘mould, type’ (DED 44)
aji	(f)	‘grand mother’ (1351)
ajāḷ	(n)	‘grand parental house’ (1350)
ajō	(m)	‘grand father’ (1348)
akoḍo	(m)	‘a narrow passage through fence’ (38)
akṭē	(n)	‘heap of fire’ (65)
aksep	(m)	‘objection’ (1032)
akser	(n)	‘syllable, alphabet’
agtē	(n)	‘a small wall around plants’
agni	(f)	‘anus’
agrū	(n)	‘heat eruptions on lips and tongue’ (62)
asā	(f)	‘desire’
asa	(vb)	‘exists’
asor	(m)	‘sunshine’ (1888)
asro	(m)	‘refuge’ (1455)
aswel	(m)	‘bear’ (2446)
asta	(vb)	‘exists, is (148)
amī	(PN)	‘we’ (986)
amas	(m)	‘the night of the new moon’ (565)
ambaḍi	(f)	‘tender unripe mango’ (1275)

ambado	(m)	'hog plum' (1275)
amsaṇ	(f)	'sourness'
ani		'and' (399)
anjur	(m)	'fig' '174'
angala:p	(m)	'covetousness' (DED,33)
aṇəs	(n)	'pine apple'
alē	(n)	'ginger' (1341)
alala		'cheerful noise' (706)
alo palo	(m)	'greens' (1340)
alocen	(f)	'idea'
aḷen	(n)	'masala'
aḷsi	(adj)	'lazy'
aḷsay	(f)	'laziness' (1371)
aḷmē	(n)	'mushroom' (1365) and (DED 305)
arso	(m)	'mirror' (1143)
awoy	(f)	'mother'
awaḷo	(m)	'goose berry' (1247)
awtar	(m)	'funny behaviour'
ayer	(m)	'presents from friends and relatives to one in whose family there is a marriage (534)
aya	(f)	'maid'
aytar	(m)	'Sunday' (1154)
aydan	(a)	'utensil'
ayṇo	(m)	'hand-fan'
āboṭ	(adj)	'sour' (579)
ābo	(m)	'mango' (1268)
ākō	(m)	'digit, number' (100)
ākḍi	(f)	'hook to hang' (100)
ākri	(f)	'tender spike of a tree (109)
ākwar	(adj)	'unmarried'
āga	(adv)	'here'
āgḍ	(f)	'shop' (DED37)
āgṇ	(n)	'court yard' (118)
āgoso	(m)	'waist cloth worn by women' (139)

Lexicon

āglẽ	(n)	‘frock’ (132)
āw	(PN)	‘I’ (992)
a:j	(adv)	‘today’ (242)
a:spətr	(f)	‘hospital’
a:n	(m)	‘oath’ (1095)
a:wk	(n)	‘life-span’ (1293)
ā:d	(m)	‘testicles’ (111)
ā:j	(m)	‘angel’
ā:g	(n)	‘body’ (114)

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ɔɖ	(adj)	‘big’
ɔkəl	(f)	‘bride’
ɔrɛt	(m)	‘bridegroom’
ɔ:t	(n)	‘sunshine’
ɔ:kl	(n)	‘spectacles’

/o/

oɖil	(m)	‘superior’
oɖni	(f)	‘passion’
ojẽ	(n)	‘load’ (11465)
oni	(f)	‘brother’s wife’
oɭok	(f)	‘token, recognition’ (2224)
oɭkɔ	(vb)	‘know, have friendship with’ (2226)
or	(m)	‘marriage procession’
owi	(f)	‘a prosodic metre’ (2155)
owi	(f)	‘marriage song’
õti	(f)	‘turning over the edge of saree’ (454)
õkarɛ	(m)	‘nausea’
õkta	(vb)	‘vomits’
o:p	(f)	‘polish’ (2556)
o:t	(vb)	‘flow out while boiling’ (2070)
o:t	(vb)	‘pour’
o:n	(f)	‘lane’
o:ɭ	(f)	‘row’ (1423)

o:vj	(m)	'physician' (12140)
o.yr	(adv)	'up, above' (2218)
õ:p	(vb)	'sow' (2335)
õ:t	(m)	'lip' (2563)
õ:k	(vb)	'vomit' (2538)

/u/

upadr	(m)	'oppression' (2180)
upas	(m)	'fast' (2244)
upkar	(m)	'help, use' (2141)
uprã:t	(adv)	'afterwards'
ubaļ	(m)	'hot or dry season' (2340)
ubar	(vb)	'raised' (2338)
ubɔ	(adj.m)	'erect' (2462)
ubjɔ	(vb)	'originate' (1814)
ubsan	(f)	'putrid smell' (2084)
utkadɛ	(n)	'excretion'
utow	(m)	'drying attick for things' (1760)
utəļ	(adj)	'shallow' (1899)
utər	(vb)	'cross over' (1770)
udak	(n)	'water' (1921)
uɖid	(m)	'black-gram' (1093 and DED 594)
ucar	(v)	'confess'
ujɔ	(m)	'fire' (2000)
ujəļta	(vb)	'shines' (1671)
ujwad	(m)	'light' (1668)
ujwɔ	(adj. m)	'right (side)' (2448)
ukuɖ	(vb)	'boil' (1741)
ukul	(vb)	'lift up' (1716)
ugəɖ	(vb)	'open'
usẽ	(n)	'pillow' (1853)
usəļ	(vb)	'dash up'
ustẽ	(n)	'leavings' (1850)
uswas	(m)	'breath' (1868)
umaļɔ	(m)	'bubbling of emotion' (2340)

un		'hot'
uṇṇē	(adv)	'less' (2405)
ulo	(m)	'word'
ullas	(m)	'rejoicing' (2375)
uḷṭṭē	(adv)	'in reverse manner' (2368)
urwol	(m)	'gate-gadgets'
ūbuḷ	(vb)	'wash clothes' (1118, 2557)
ūdir	(m)	'rat' (2095)
ūg	(v)	'sniff'
u:	(f)	'louse' (10512)
u:b	(vb)	'fly'
u:t	(vb)	'stand up, arise, get up' (1900)
u:d	(vb)	'jump' (1697)
u:ṇ	(m)	'defect'
ū:c	(adj)	'high, lofty' (1634)

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ətmə	(m)	'soul' (1135)
ədrust	(n)	'luck' (238)
əṭra		'eighteen'
əḍe:j		'two and half'
əḍḍi	(f)	'obstacle, obstruction' (DED 73)
əjirṇ	(n)	'indigestion' (159)
əsē	(adv)	'like this ; in this way' (1611)
ənēd	(m)	'happiness, bliss' (1172)
ənwar	(n)	'danger'
əṇṭisi	(vb)	'paste, stick' (DED 69)
əṇwo	(adj. m)	'low, mean' (194)
əḷsādo	(m)	'beans'
ərēb	(m)	'beginning' (1307)
ərji	(f)	'application'
ərgēṭ	(n)	'tantrums'
əwkas	(m)	'opportunity' (728)
əwman	(m)	'shame. disgrace' (433)

ṣdkar	(m)	'darkness' (386)
ə:rt	(m)	'meaning'
ə:rd		'half' (644)

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pituḷ	(n)	'brass' (8184)
piḍa	(f)	'disease' (8227)
piḍḍuk	(f)	'a neck-lace'
piso	(m)	'mad man' (8216)
piye	(vb)	'drink'
pīpḷa (ru:k)	(m)	'pipal (tree)'
pi:t	(n)	'dough'
pi:k	(f)	'spittle' (8144)
pi:l	(n)	'young one (chiefly of animals or birds' (8214)
pi:l	(vb)	'squeeze' (8686)
pi:r	(f)	'saucer'
pī:t	(n)	'bile' (8181)
peṭaro	(m)	'basket' (8164)
pēḍ		'foam, froth' (9108)
pēnga	(m)	'dullard' (7647)
pe:t	(f)	'box' (8164)
pe:j	(f)	'conjee'
pē:t	(f)	'market, town' (8608)
pē:ḍ	(f)	'oil-cake'
peṣṭ	(n)	'feast'
peṭo	(m)	'dog'
pēkəḍ	(n)	'waist'
pe:j	(f)	'gruel, conjee' (18380)
pe:r	(n)	'guava'
papuḍ	(vb)	'shake to and fro vigorously' (8880)
pator	(m)	'stone'
patəḷ	(adj)	'thin' (7736)
paṭo	(m)	'title'

paḍi	(f)	‘cow-calf’ (8042)
paḍo	(m)	‘ox’ (8042)
pacwo	(adj.m)	‘green’
paḍko	(m)	‘ox-calf’ (8042)
pako	(m)	‘bat’
pakka	(adj)	‘shrewd’
pakḷi	(f)	‘eye-lid, petal’ (7638)
pagḷay	(vb)	‘drip, trickle’ (8482)
panay	(vb)	‘yield milk’ (8876)
pano	(m)	‘mother’s breast’ (8875)
paro	(m)	‘watchman, guard’ (8900)
parəy	(f)	‘crow-bar’ (8906)
parwo	(m)	‘turtle-dove, pегion’ (8109)
paḷṇē	(n)	‘cradle’
pāti	(f)	‘plait’
pāttis		‘35’ (7661)
pāṭo	(m)	‘branch’ (9071)
pācwo	(m)	‘5th’ (7669)
pāgər	(vb)	‘cover’ (7648)
pa:p	(n)	‘sin’
pa:t	(m)	‘text of a book’ (7035)
pa:t	(f)	‘back’ (8370)
pa:k	(n)	‘feather’ (7627)
pa:s	(m)	‘noose, trap’ (3813)
pa:n	(n)	‘(betel) leaf, page of a book’ (7918)
pa:l	(f)	‘lizard’
pa:l	(n)	‘root’
pa:r	(f)	‘mango-stone’
pa:w	(m)	‘ $\frac{1}{4}$ of a seer (a measurement)’ (8056)
pa:w	(vb)	‘be reached’
pa:ws	(m)	‘rain’ (8964)
pa:y	(m)	‘leg’ (8056)
pā:c		‘5’ (7655)
potē	(m)	‘bag’

paso	(m)	'hollowed palm to hold grain etc' (8850)
porno	(adj.m)	'old, ancient' (8420)
po:t	(n)	'belly, stomach' (8376)
popis	(n)	'lung' (9090)
popəl	(n)	'arecanut' (8314)
podorn	(m)	'god-father'
poṭel	(m)	'village headman' (7703)
poḍdo	(m)	'screen'
poḍwoḷē	(m)	'snake-gourd' (7698)
pokəl	(adj)	'hollow' (8391)
poskəṭo	(m)	'bladder'
posṇē	(n)	'plate in which meal is taken' (8410)
poṇos	(m)	'jack-fruit' (7781)
poṇgil	(adj)	'barren (land)'
poṇtur	(n)	'great grand child' (8523)
polla	(adj)	'hollow' (8398)
poḷ	(n)	'fruit' (9051)
poḷi	(f)	'steamed or fried cakes, cake from portion of honey comb' (8423)
poḷar	(m)	'light meal, snacks' (9060)
poḷe	(vb)	'see, look at' (8767)
poḷē	(n)	'plank' (9053)
poriksa	(f)	'examination, test, inspection' (7904)
porū	(adv)	'last year' (7907)
portun	(adv)	'again'
porman	(n)	'oath' (8723)
porwā	(adv)	'the day after tomorrow' (7799)
porwot	(m)	'mountain' (7945)
pow	(m)	'beaten rice' (8359)
poylo	(adj.m)	'first' (8652)
poys	(adv)	'far' (8668)
pōdra	'15'	(7662)
pōccis	'25'	(7672)
pōwta	(vb)	'leaks' (8465)

po:ḍ	(vb)	‘fall, stretch out’ (8789)
po:s	(vb)	‘upbring, nurse’ (8408)
po:l	(f)	‘chaff’ (8398)
po:ḷ	(vb)	‘flee, runaway’ (7955)
po:r	(m)	‘young child’ (8399)
po:yṇ	(n)	‘journey’ (8732)
põ:t	(m)	‘bet’
pu	(m)	‘pus’
pud	(f)	‘vagina’ (6321)
puṭəy	(vb)	‘break’ (13845)
puḍā	(n)	‘nostrils’ (8253)
puḍwẽ	(n)	‘dhoti’
pucci	(f)	‘female sex organ’ (8248)
puja	(f)	‘worship’
pugar	(vb)	‘praise’ (8246)
pusi		‘affectionate call for a cat (8298)
punewõt	(m)	‘righteous’ (8262)
punow	(m)	‘full-moon day (8340)
pul	(n)	‘flower’ (9092)
pulaw	(m)	‘dish of rice boiled in soup with meat and spices (8295)
pulkar	(m)	‘florist’
purō		‘enough’
Purwilya	(adj)	‘former, ancient’ (8343)
pūk	(vb)	‘blow’ (9102)
pu:t	(m)	‘son’ (8265)
pu:s	(vb)	‘rub’
pu:n	(n)	‘merit’ (8261)
pu:r	(vb)	‘bury, fill up’ (8335)
pu:ra	(adv)	‘fully, completely’ (8330)
pərjəḷ	(m)	‘shining, glittering’ (8518)
pərki	(adj)	‘stranger’
põkət	(f)	‘row, line’ (7646)
praka:s	(m)	‘light, luster’ (8437)

pra:jit	(n)	'atonement' (8950)
pra:n	(m)	'breath of life' (8928)
prəkəṭ	(vb)	'bring to light' (8429)

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bi	(f)	'seed' (9250)
bitər	(adv)	'inside' (9504)
bij	(vb)	'get wet' (9502)
bijā:gr	(n)	'hinge'
biṭṭi	(f)	'dung of goats, rabbits etc. (11990)
bik	(n)	'alms' (9485)
bikari	(m)	'beggar' (9406)
bine	(n)	'a type of gur'
biye	(v)	'get frightened' (9241)
bĩ	(n)	'pady seed' (9254)
bi:l	(n)	'hole (of snake, rat etc)' (9245)
bestẽ	(adv)	'aimlessly'
beṭ	(vb)	'meet, visit' (9490)
bejar	(n)	'boredom'
bε:t	(m)	'stick'
bẽ	(n)	'fear' (9390)
bɛdda	(m)	'idiot'
bεns	(n)	'a wild berry'
bẽkro	(m)	'stupid'
bẽ:k	(n)	'bank'
batẽ	(n)	'allowance'
baḍẽ	(n)	'rent' (9468)
baḍay	(f)	'pride' (11383)
baci	(f)	'sister's daughter'
baco	(m)	'nephew' (9673)
baj	(vb)	'fry, roast, parch' (9583)
baji	(f)	'leafy vegetables' (9401)
bajan	(n)	'prayer'
bag	(n)	'good fortune' (9346)

bag		'portion, fraction' (9430)
bag	(vb)	'be weakened' (9361)
baṇ	(n)	'a large vessel (usually to warm water for bath' (9436)
baṇḍar	(n)	'treasury' (9442)
baṇsirē	(n)	'kitchen-towel'
balɔ	(m)	'spear' (9409)
bar	(m)	'load' (9393)
barik	(adj.)	'thin'
bas	(f)	'speech, language' (9479)
bayr	(adv.)	'outside' (9226)
baw	(m)	'brother' (9661)
bawoj	(f)	'elder brother's wife' (9660)
bāg	(m)	'parting in a woman's hair' (9353)
ba:b	(m)	'father, daddy' (9209)
ba:l	(n)	'child' (2226)
ba:w	(f)	'bend'
ba:y	(f)	'sister'
ba:yl	(f)	'wife'
bā:d	(m)	'bond' (9136)
bā:d	(vb)	'bind' (9139)
bā:k	(m)	'bench'
bā:y	(f)	'well'
bəkay	(vb)	'devour, eat quickly in large quantities' (9342)
bəkɔ	(m)	'he-goat' (9312)
bəkrɔ	(m)	'sheep' (1953)
bəṇkɔ	(m)	'Bunt'
bəlē	(n)	'bush'
bəlpɔ	(n)	'wolf'
bəlmē	(n)	'sooth saying'
bəlē	(n)	'bangle'
bəɔ	(ad.m)	'simple, meek' (9539)
bərē	(adj.n)	'good'

bora	(n)	'fruits of the jujuba tree (zixyphus jujub (91
bo:t	(n)	'finger'
bo:n	(n)	'holy grove'
bo:ls	(n)	'pocket'
bo:l	(n)	'strength, power, (9161)
boblẽ	(n)	'bottle-gourd'
boḍki	(f)	'widow (abusive term)' (9268)
bokḍi	(f)	'she-goat'
bogsanẽ	(n)	'pardon'
bolayki	(f)	'health'
boḷwõt	(adj.)	'strong' (9166)
bor	(vb)	'fill' (9397)
boray	(vb)	'cause to fill'
borti	(f)	'fulness'
borni	(f)	'a kind of jar' (DED 3260,9395)
borwoso	(m)	'faith, confidence (9398)
bowarĩ	(adv)	'around' (9678)
boyn	(f)	'sister' (9349)
bõbli	(f)	'navel'
bõk	(vb)	'bark' (9265)
bõw	(vb)	'move about' (9648)
bõwḍi	(f)	'roaming about'
bo:n	(m)	'colour' (11338)
bo:s	(vb)	'sit' (2245)
bo:yl	(m)	'bull' (9175)
bo:w		'much' (9187)
bõ:c	(f)	'beak'
buti	(f)	'food for eating, container for food' (952
buddu	(m)	'fool' (9273)
budwõt	(adj.)	'wise'
budwõtkay	(f)	'cleverness'
buj	(n)	'arm' (9525)
buk	(f)	'hunger' (9286)

ul	(vb)	'be attracted, lead astray' (9538)
ulla	(m)	'penis (of children)' 9292
urak	(m)	'hole'
urgē	(n)	'child'
urgo	(m)	'boy'
ūy	(f)	'earth, ground, landed property' (9557)
ūyar	(n)	'cellar, underground chamber' (9559)
u:d	(f)	'intelligence, discernment, understanding' (9277)
ertar	(m)	'husband' (9402)
ramṇlē	(n)	'brahmin-lady'
ra:mṇ	(m)	'brahmin'

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i	(f)	'she'
ik	(n)	'precious stone'
ikke	(adv)	'a little'
iksan	(f)	'pungency'
ir	(adj.)	'firm, strong' (13771)
irgaṇē	(n)	'screw type' (DED 2655)
irsi	(vb)	'finish, pay back' (5844)
ī		'those'
i:k	(adj.)	'pungent' (5839)
i:n		'three' (5994)
i:l	(m)	'gingili seed' (5827)
i:r	(m)	'tatter'
ewis		'twenty-three' (6004)
edaḷa	(adv.)	'then'
enka	(n)	'south, southern region' (DED 2839)
ēḍlē	(n)	'gherkin' (5854)
ēkḍi	(f)	'long stick with a hook' (5500)
e:t	(adj.)	'genuine, real' (13778)
er	(m)	'temple charriot' (DED 2847)
ṇē		'that way'
e:l	(n)	'oil' (5958)

tapəḍ	(n)	‘slap’ (6091)
takḍi	(f)	‘balance, pair of scales’ (DED 2437)
takli	(f)	‘spindle (5717)
taḷu	(f)	‘surface of the head’ (9927)
tāmṭi	(m)	‘copper smith’ (5781)
tan	(n)	‘female breast’ (3666)
tali	(f)	‘purse’ (3746)
tarũ	(n)	‘handle of sickle etc.
tābẽ	(n)	‘copper’ (5779)
tābɔy	(vb)	‘stop’ (13683)
tābḍo	(adj.m)	‘red’ (5779)
tātĩ	(n)	‘egg’
tāduḷ	(m)	‘husked rice’ (5537)
ta:p	(m)	‘fever’ (5584)
ta:k	(m)	‘butter-milk’ (5617)
ta:n	(f)	‘thirst’ (5941)
toplẽ	(n)	‘a small vessel’
toṭo	(m)	‘cartridge’ (5479)
tolo	(m)	‘a weight’ (5978)
tõṭo	(adj.m)	‘a defective, legless’ (5506)
to:ṭ	(n)	‘garden’ (DED 2927)
to:r	(n)	‘green mango’ (5890)
tõ:d	(n)	‘mouth’ (5853)
topi	(f)	‘hat, cap’ (5481)
topni	(f)	‘pricking pain’
toṭi	(m)	‘scavenger, sweeper’ (DED 2924)
toḍow	(m)	‘delay’ (DED 2460)
towsẽ	(n)	‘cucumber’ (5993)
to:p	(vb)	‘pierce’ (6068)
to:d	(n)	‘small stream’ (DED 2921)
to:r	(f)	‘a pulse’ (5866)
to·r	(f)	‘belfry’
tudi	(f)	‘extremity, top, end, tip’ (DED 2716)
tutəy	(vb)	‘break, pluck away’ (6065)

tumĩ		'you' (Pl.) (10511)
tułsi	(n)	'the sacred basil plant' (5885)
tũ		'you' (sg.) (5889)
tu:p	(n)	'ghee' (DED 2685)
tu:k	(vb)	'weigh' (DED 2777)
təbdil		'change'
tətti	(f)	'screen as of bamboo etc.' (DED 2465)
təkli	(f)	'head'
təksen	(adv.)	'immediately' (5680)
təgəḍ	(n)	'metal plate' (DED 2425)
təḷ	(n)	'base, bottom, foundation' (5731)
təḷē	(n)	'pond, pool, lake' (5742)
təḷwə	(m)	'sole, palm' (5731)
tərnə	(adj.)	'young, green' (5712)
tēḍ	(adj.)	'cold' (13676)
tēy	(adv.)	'there'
tə:n	(n)	'grass' (5906)
tə:rk	(n)	'reasoning, argumentation' (5714)
tra:n	(n)	'strength'

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di	(vb)	'give' (6141)
dipawaḷi		'a festival of light' (6358)
dinpon	(n)	'humility'
diwaḷi		'bankruptcy' (6348)
diwə	(m)	'lamp'
diwor	(m)	'toddy tapper' (6891)
di:g	(adj.)	'long, tall,' (6368)
di:s	(m)	'day, day-time' (6333)
di:s	(vb)	'appear, be seen' (6576)
di:st	(f)	'sight, evil eye' (6520)
deḍə	(n)	'best man'
deṇē	(n)	'gift'
dēk	(m)	'belching' (5521)

de:d		‘one and half’ (6698)
da		‘ten’ (6226)
daḍ	(vb)	‘send’ (6771)
daḍḍo	(adj. mas)	‘a block-head, a stupid, dottish, ignorant man’ (DED 1910)
dako	(m)	‘grape’
dakṭo	(adj. mas)	‘small’
dani	(f)	‘corn, grain’ (6777)
dali	(f)	‘basket’ (5537)
daḷḷb	(n)	‘pomegranate’ (9254)
dar	(f)	‘sharp edge, blade’ (6793)
dar	(f)	‘current, flow’ (6738)
daruṇ	(adj.)	‘hard, harsh, cruel’ (6299)
dayji	(m)	‘kinsman’
dāp	(vb)	‘close’ (5580)
dāpṇē	(n)	‘lid’ (5580)
dātaḷo	(adj.m)	‘having projecting teeth’ (6160).
dāḍi	(f)	‘stack for clothes’
dāḍo	(m)	‘stick, handle’ (6128)
dāḱṇē	(n)	‘lid’
da:t	(adj.)	‘thick’
da:d	(f)	‘attack, assault’ (6772)
da:n	(n)	‘giving, gift, alms’ (6265)
da:l	(n)	‘pulse, dhal’ (6309)
da:r	(n)	‘door’ (6663)
da:yj	(n)	‘inheritance’ (6290)
dā:b	(vb)	‘press down, crush’ (6174)
dā:t	(m)	‘tooth’ 6152)
doṇṇo	(m)	‘club, cudgel’ (DED 2883)
dobī	(m)	‘washer-man’
doḍḍi	(f)	‘stable for stray cattle’ (DED 2869)
dombi	(f)	‘riot, quarrel’ (DED 2892)
donparā	(adv)	‘at noon’
dori	(f)	‘rope’ (6225)

dōgor	(m)	'hill' (5423)
do:r	(m)	'a string out of banana tree'
du	(vb)	'wash' (6833)
dublikay	(f)	'poverty'
dublo	(adj. mas)	'poor' (6438)
dudī	(n)	'pumpkin' (6399)
dukest	(adj.)	'afflicted, unhappy, sorrowful' (6380)
dukoḷ	(m)	'famine' (6470)
dukti	(adj. fem)	'milky' (6476)
dusman	(m)	'enemy'
duw	(f)	'daughter' (6481)
duwor	(m)	'smoke' (6852)
dūp	(m)	'incense' (6847)
du:d	(n)	'milk' (6391)
du:k	(f)	'pain, tear' (6375)
dəgo	(m)	'cheating'
dəmki	(f)	'threat'
dən	(n)	'wealth' (6717)
dəni	(m)	'lord'
dər	(vb)	'hold, catch' (6747)
dərn	(f)	'ground, earth' (6744)
dāḍəy	(vb)	'chastise' (6136)
dāy	(n)	'curds' (6146)
də:r	(f)	'rate'
dā:ḍ	(m)	'punishment, fine'
dya:n	(n)	'meditation' (6812)

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ṭəkki	(adj.)	'hypocrite'
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ḍəbbi/ḍəbbə	(m)	'a metal box'
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cipaṭ	(n)	'mush melon' (4826)
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citəɭ	(n)	'spotted deer' (4809)
ciḍay	(vb)	'irritate' (4794)
cikol	(m)	'dirt, (4784)
cicõdri	(f)	'mush rat' (5053)
cimṭo	(m)	'clip, tong, pinching' (4522)
cĩcaro	(m)	'tamarind seed'
ci:t	(n)	'mind' (4799)
ci:t	(f)	'slip, letter' (4832)
ci:r	(vb)	'tear, split, saw' (4844)
cĩ:t	(vb)	'think'
cĩ:c	(f)	'tamarind' (4792)
ceṭṇi	(f)	'a type of thick sauce licked as an appetizer, chutney (4573)'
ceḍi	(f)	'prostitute'
ceḍo	(m)	'boy, male servant' (4902)
ceḍũ	(n)	'girl, maid-servant'
cembu	(m)	'a small metal pot' (DED 2282)
ceṇḍu	(m)	'ball' (DED 2275)
cerko	(m)	'boy' (5070)
ce:p	(vb)	'press' (4674)
cāpati	(f)	'a kind of unleavened bread' (4696)
cāppe	(adj.)	'tasteless dull (DED 1929)
cāṭi	(f)	'whip' (DED 2016)
cāṭṭi	(f)	'a small vessel'
cāḍi	(f)	'slander behind one's back' (4737)
cāḍḍi	(f)	'short drawers' (DED 1964)
cāmmati	(f)	'hammer' (4705)
cāltẽ		'humdrum'
cā:r		'four'
cakor	(m)	'servant' (4536)
cakṇẽ	(n)	'snack to promote drinking liquor' (4556)
cakli	(f)	'a circular snack' (4548)
cakri	(f)	'service' (4541)
camḍẽ	(n)	'a hide' (4701)

camkar	(m)	'cobbler' (4698)
caḷṇi	(f)	'sieve' (4771)
cāpē	(n)	'campaka flower' (4628)
cānnē	(n)	'moon-light' (4745)
ca:b	(vb)	'bite' (4711)
ca:l	(f)	'behaviour' (4722)
ca:ḷ	(vb)	'sieve, stir' (4772)
cōṭṭo	(adj.)	'rascal' (4922)
cōṇo	(m)	'bengal gram' (4579)
cori	(f)	'theft' (4937)
cowto	(adj. m)	'fourth' (4600)
co:r	(m)	'thief' (4931)
cō:t	(m)	'penis' (4925)
cukəy	(vb)	'elude'
cunō	(m)	'lime' (4889)
cūbōḷ	(n)	'roll of cloth (4869)
cu:d	(f)	'torch of wisps or twigs' (DED 2183)
cu:k	(f)	'fault, mistake' (4848)
cu:n	(n)	'grated coconut'
cəḍṇi	(f)	'elevated path'
cə:d	(vb)	'climb, to be increased' (4578)
cə:l	(vb)	'walk, move away' (4715)
cə:r	(vb)	'graze' (4685)
cā:dr	(m)	'moon' (4661)

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jibbo	(m)	'shirt'
jirē	(n)	'cummin seed' (5234)
jiwit	(n)	'life' (5152)
jiwaḷ	(adj.)	'living' (5247)
ji.b	(f)	'tongue' (5228)
ji:k	(f)	'victory' (5224)
ji:w	(m)	'life' (5234)
jewaṇ	(n)	'a meal' (5268)
je:w	(vb)	'dine' (5267)

jāḷ	(n)	‘court yard’
jalli	(f)	‘road metal, small pieces of stone (DED) (1966)’
jāgli	(adj.)	‘wild, uncouth’ (5177)
ja	(vb)	‘be born, become’ (5182)
jaḍ	(vb)	‘sweep’
janwẽ	(n)	‘the sacred thread’ (10399)
janway	(f)	‘wisdom, knowledge’ (5265)
jawəy	(n)	‘son-in-law’ (5198)
ja:t	(f)	‘cast’ (5105)
ja:g	(f)	‘wakefulness’ (5174)
ja:l	(n)	‘net, snare, lattice, cob-web’ (5213)
ja:w	(f)	‘husband’s brother’s wife’ (10453)
ja:y		‘want’
jā:b	(n)	‘rose-apple’ (5131)
jā:t	(n)	‘matted hair’ (5334)
ja:g	(f)	‘thigh’ (5083)
jowḷi	(f)	‘cloth’ (DED 1979)
jowḷi		‘twins’ (10426)
jo:l	(m)	‘maize’ (DED 2359)
jo:r	(adv.)	‘swiftly’
jū	(n)	‘yoke’ (10482)
ju:n	(adj.)	‘mature’ (5260)
jəḍ	(n)	‘plant’ (5382)
jəgəḍ	(vb)	‘quarrel’ (5331)
jəgḷaṇẽ	(n)	‘lightening’
jəmo	(m)	‘collection, gathering’ (10428)
jəḷar	(f)	‘mosquito’ (5356)
jəḷəy	(vb)	‘kindle’ (5314)
jəḷkəta	(vb)	‘flashes’ (5352)
jər	(f)	‘spring of water’ (5343)
jerta	(vb)	‘wears out’ (5346)
jēdḷo	(m)	‘maize, millet’ (10434)

jə:nm	(m)	'birth' (5107)
jə:n	(m)	'person' (5098)
jə:lm	(m)	'birth'

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kiḍo	(m)	'worm' (3193)
kir	(f)	'a type of pudding' (3705)
kiraṇ	(f)	'eruptive kind of rickets' (DED 1302)
kirtən	(n)	'praise (a song of) (3199)
kiḷo	(m)	'nail' (3202)
kĩkraṭ	(f)	'shrill cry' (3191)
ki:t	(n)	'spark'
ki:d	(f)	'worm' (3193)
ki:r	(m)	'parrot' (3198)
ki:rt	(f)	'fame' (3200)
ki:rl	(m)	'tender shoot of bamboo' (2804)
kesoḷi	(f)	'boil'
keḷ	(m)	'play, game' (3918)
keḷmbō	(m)	'plantain tree'
ke:s	(m)	'hair' (3471)
keḷḷē	(n)	'plantain' (2712)
kā	(vb)	'eat' (3865)
kappus	(m)	'cotton'
kapəḍ	(n)	'saree' (2071)
kabḷo	(m)	'coir'
kato	(m)	'husk'
katər	(f)	'scissors' (2858)
kaddər	(n)	'coarse cotton cloth' (3808)
kaḍ	(n)	'beard'
kaḍi	(f)	'little stick' (3017)
kacra	(adj.)	'despised rubbish' (2616)
kajulo	(m)	'fire-fly' (3809)
kajur	(m)	'date (fruit)' (3828)
kaki	(f)	'arm pit' (2588)

kasow	(m)	'turtle', 'tortoise' (2619)
kasẽ	(n)	'bell-metal' (2576)
kameli	(m)	'worker' (2900)
kanpɔ	(m)	'ear-wax' (3831)
kaṇ	(n)	'food' (3867)
kaṇi	(f)	'story' (2705)
kaṇɔ	(m)	'lady fish'
kaṇɐ	(vb)	'receive'
kalik	(adj)	'opportune' (3097)
kalli	(f)	'milk-hedge plant' (DED 1164)
kalteṇṇ	(n)	'humility'
kaḷij	(n)	'heart, liver' (3103)
kaḷĩg	(n)	'water-melon' (3100)
kaḷɔ	(adj.m)	'dark' (3083)
kaḷsaṇ	(f)	'blackness'
kar	(adj)	'salty' (3674)
karẽ	(n)	'dry shark'
karãḍɔ	(m)	'an acid fruit used for making pickles' (2799)
karpur	(n)	'camphor' (2880)
kawḷɔ	(m)	'crow' (2993)
kãbo	(m)	'prop, pillar, post, pole' (3639)
kãboḷ	(f)	'wollen blanket' (2771)
kãtnẽ	(n)	'scraper'
kãtḷi	(f)	'kernel'
kãḍɔ	(m)	'bulbous root' (2712)
kãṭi	(f)	'thorn-bush' (2679)
kãṭɔ	(m)	'thorn, fish bone' (2668)
kãḍi	(f)	'the pulp of banana tree' (3023)
kãkəṇ	(n)	'bangle' (2597)
ka:p	(n)	'slice' (2941)
ka:t	(f)	'skin'
ka:ca	(n)	'a loin cloth' (2592)
ka:j	(f)	'cashew-apple'
ka:t	(adj)	'wild' (3120)

ka:ḍ	(vb)	'remove' (2660)
ka:s	(m)	'tucking of dhoti' (2592)
ka:m	(n)	'work' (2892)
ka:n	(m)	'ear' (2830)
ka:l	(m)	'time' (3084)
ka:l	(adv)	'yesterday' (3104)
ka:ḷ	(m)	'season'
kā:b	(f)	'longitudinal section of a plam' (2774)
kā:t	(vb)	'scrape (coconut etc) (3432)
kā:ṭ	(m)	'border of a vessel' (2680)
kā:ḍ	(vb)	'pounding of husk' (2685)
kā:ḍaḷmẽ	(n)	'a type of mushroom' (2710)
kṓpəl	(n)	'forehead' (2744)
kṓṇ		'who' (2595)
kṓṇḍṓ	(m)	'small metal box (2792)
kṓṇsṓ	(m)	'corner' (3504)
kṓlṓ	(m)	'jackal, fox' (3615)
kṓlgẽ	(n)	'bitch'
kṓḷkẽ	(n)	'the third crop of rice (DED 1791)
kṓḷsṓ	(m)	'water-pot' (2920)
kṓrẽ	(n)	'mattock'
kṓyṭṓ	(m)	'sickle'
kṓpər	(n)	'elbow' (3413)
kṓbṓ	(m)	'cock'
kṓ:ḍ	(n)	'leprosy' (3371)
kṓ:t	(n)	'rosary'
kṓ:ḍ	(n)	'reservoir for water' (3264); pit.
kobu	(m)	'sugar cane' (DED (1083)
kobrẽ	(n)	'coconut kernel' (3937)
koṭkẽ	(n)	'a shed' (3493)
koḍu	(adj)	'bitter' (2641)
koguḷ	(f)	'cuckoo' (3483)
kolṓ	(m)	'leaf'
korṓḍ		'a crore' (3498)

koroj	(f)	'itch, scab' (3827)
koru	(f)	'small fish'
korwõt	(m)	'saw' (2795)
kõḍ	(vb)	'dig' (3881)
kõk	(vb)	'cough, hawk' (3763)
kõkṇi	(f)	'language of the people of Konkan' (3487)
ko:s	(vb)	'plough' (3446)
ko:y	(f)	'mango-stone (tender)' (3525)
ko:yr	(m)	'dirt'
kudli	(f)	'small earthen pot'
kuṭəm	(n)	'family' (3233)
kuṭkā	(n)	'studs' (3237)
kuṭko	(m)	'small piece' (3237)
kujner	(m)	'cook'
kusta	(vb)	'rots' (3282)
kusḍo	(adj)	'rotten' (3284)
kusal	(adj)	'happy' (3365)
kusti	(f)	'wrestling'
kumbu	(adj)	'decayed' (DED 1461)
kulo	(m)	'buttock' (3353)
kulkar	(m)	'hired labourer, coolie (DED 1586)
kuḷi	(f)	'race, family' (3330)
kuḷit	(m)	'horse-gram' (3335)
kuḷar	(n)	'parental house of and for the wife' (3339)
kuraḍ	(f)	'small axe' (3244)
kurpoṇo	(m)	'basket'
kuwaḷo	(m)	'ash-pumpkin' (3374)
kūbar	(m)	'potter' (3310)
kūṭ	(m)	'peg, support' (3893)
kūḍo	(m)	'bran, husk' (3267)
kūḍlẽ	(n)	'vessel for curry' (3264)
kūkəḍ	(n)	'fowl' (3208)
ku:ḍ	(n)	'body' (3251)
ku:ḍ	(n)	'room' (3251)

ku:s	(f)	'side, womb' (3213)
ku:l	(f)	'wages' DED (1586)
kəʈi:n	(adj)	'difficult, hard'
kəʈti	(f)	'(coconut) shell'
kəʈlẽ	(n)	'cot' (DED 3781)
kəði	(f)	'gravy' (3637)
kəḍay	(f)	'wide mouthed vessel for washing plates etc.' (2638)
kəḍəy	(vb)	'boil' (3635)
kəḍgi	(f)	'tender jack'
kəsər	(f)	'betle leaf'
kənpir	(f)	'coriander'
kəṇ	(m)	'drawer' (3642)
kəṇi	(f)	'gutter' (3813)
kaṇṭi	(f)	'a necklace' (2681)
kəḷ	(vb)	'miss' (3663)
kəḷə	(m)	'unblossomed bud of jasmine' (2934)
kəḷəy	(vb)	'make known' (2918)
kər	(adv)	'hot'
kəray	(f)	'condition of heat, internal heat'
kərəḍ	(n)	'dry grass' (DED 1071)
kərgi	(vb)	'dissolve, melt' (DED 1086)
kərni	(f)	'deed, act' (2790)
kə̃t	(f)	'worry' (3294)
kə̃y	(adv)	'where'
kə:sṭ	(m)	'difficulty' (2978)
kə:n	(m)	'a single grain' (2661)
kə.r	(vb)	'do' (2814)
kə:rm	(n)	'(bad) deed'
kə:rl	(n)	'outer shell'
kə̃:y	(adv)	'when'
kru:r	(adj)	'cruel' (3602)
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girboji	(f)	'sparrow'

gi:d	(m)	'vulture,
gi:l	(vb)	'swallow' (4075)
gi:m	(m)	'summer' (4391)
ge:n	(f)	'rent, contract' (DED 1664)
ge:n	(f)	'span (measurement) (DED 2017)
gappe	(n)	'boasting' (4022)
gado	(m)	'field' (3968)
gaṭ	(m)	'mountain pass, ascent or descent of a mountain' (4414)
gaṭṇo	(m)	'a round stone used in grinder for grinding'
gaḍi	(f)	'cart, carriage' (4116)
gaḍāw	(n)	'donkey, ass'
gagro	(m)	'woman's skirt' (4444)
gajəy	(vb)	'make known' (4046)
gas	(vb)	'rub' (4450)
gam	(m)	'sweat, perspiration' (4445)
gamaḷē	(n)	'prickly heat'
gaṇ	(f)	'stench' (4537)
gaṇo	(m)	'mill' (4466)
gal	(vb)	'put, place' (4457)
gay	(m)	'wound' (4460)
gāṭ	(f)	'bell,' (4421)
gāydoḷ	(m)	'earth-worm' (4007)
ga:b	(f)	'pregnancy of animal' (4055)
ga:d	(f)	'proverb'
ga:l	(m)	'cheek' (4089)
ga:r	(n)	'two tongued lizard'
ga:y	(f)	'cow' (4147)
gā:d	(f)	'anus' (3997)
gā:ṭ	(f)	'knot' (4353)
gā:c	(m)	'hook holder'
gā:w	(m)	'village; native place' (4368)
goṭo	(m)	'cattle shed' (4338)
goḍo	(m)	'horse' (4516)

goro	(adj.m)	‘fair complexioned’ (4345)
gowet	(n)	‘drawer’
go:d	(u)	‘jaggery (4282)
gõ:y	(n)	‘Goa’
gobor	(m)	‘ashes’
got	(vb)	‘swallow, gulp’ (4481)
goddu	(adj)	‘barren (woman or animal)’ (DED 1727)
godsan	(f)	‘sweetness’
gomti	(f)	‘neck’ (4388)
gon	(f)	‘kite’
goni	(f)	‘gunny bag, sack’ (DED 1835, 4275)
gorũ	(n)	‘cattle’ (4314)
goroj	(f)	‘roaring’ (4047)
gow	(m)	‘husband’
gowji	(f)	‘noise, hubhub’ (DED 1123)
gowli	(m)	‘herdsman’ (4293)
go:tr	(m)	‘family, clan’ (4279)
go:d	(adj)	‘sweet’
gõ:d	(m)	‘gum’ (4199)
gu	(m)	‘excrement’ (4225)
gutto	(m)	‘tavern’
gut	(m)	‘secret’ (DED 1393)
gud	(m)	‘nest, cage’ (DED 1563)
gudo	(m)	‘mountain, hill’ (DED 1042)
gudsul	(m)	‘coottage, hut’
gujo	(m)	‘green jack’
gug	(f)	‘owl’
gunest	(adj)	‘of good character’
gungun	(vb)	‘murmur’ (4013)
guno	(m)	‘thread of a thing’
gurt	(m)	‘mark, sign, symbol’ (DED 1533)
gurgunji	(f)	‘crab’s eye (Abrus Precatorius)’ (DED 1549)
gũdi	(f)	‘depth’ (3264)
gũw	(vb)	‘turn round; wander’ (4485)

gũwḍi	(f)	'turn'
gu:ṇ	(m)	'character'
gũ:t	(vb)	'string together, conjoin' (4205)
gũ:d	(adj)	'deep' (3264)
gəṭ	(adj)	'strong' (DED 595)
gəḍ	(vb)	'make, join' (440)
gəḍi	(f)	'moment' (4406)
gəḍi	(f)	'fold' (4412)
gəḍbəḍi	(f)	'confusion' (3974)
gəḍgəḍo	(m)	'thunder' (4419)
gəḍṇar	(m)	'maker'
gəḍyaḷ	(n)	'clock, watch' (4413)
gəjro	(m)	'a medicine'
gəlli	(f)	'lane' (4085)
gəḷo	(m)	'throat' (4070)
gər	(n)	'house' (4428)
gəraṇṭ	(n)	'family, race' (4441)
gərbiṇ	(adj)	'pregnant' (4062)
gərdar	(n)	'household, family' (4433)
gərkar	(m)	'husband'
gərmi	(adj)	'hot'
gə:rb	(m)	'foetus' (4055)
gə:rw	(n)	'pride' (4064)
gẽ:d	(m)	'sandalwood' (4014)
gla:s	(m)	'glass-cup'
grestkay	(f)	'richness'
gre:st	(adj)	'rich'
gra:s	(m)	'mouthful' (4379)
grā:t	(f)	'desire (habitual)'

/ s /

sib	(n)	'white spot on the skin' (13406)
sit	(n)	'cooked rice' (13389)
sikəp	(n)	'learning'

sikpi	(m)	'learned man'
siksa	(f)	'punishment' (12432)
sigo	(m)	'soap-pod wattle' (acacia concinna) (DED 2147)
sij	(vb)	'be cooked' (12712)
sis	(n)	'head' (12497)
sis	(m)	'pupil, desciple' (12482)
sir	(f)	'vein, artery, nerve' (13421)
sirko	(m)	'vinegar'
siwon	(f)	'seam' (13443)
sīwor	(m)	'shower' (12483)
sīpi	(f)	'a half shell of mussel' (2089)
sīk	(f)	'sneeze' (5032)
sīg	(n)	'horn' (12583)
sīw	(n)	'lion' (13384)
sek	(vb)	'foment' (13581)
seṇ	(f)	'drop of rain'
seḷi	(f)	'lamb' (4963)
seḷē	(adj)	'cold' (12613)
sēḍi	(f)	'tuft left at tonsure' (12434)
sēmbor		'hundred' (12283)
seṇ	(n)	'cow-dung' (12238)
sāti	(f)	'power, ability' (12250)
sabbaḷ	(n)	'crowbar' (13279)
sat		'seven' (13139)
satē	(n)	'palm leaf umbrella' (4922)
sad	(m)	'cock's crow' (12298)
saṭ		'sixty' (12804)
sade		'plus a half' (13169)
sado	(m)	'the sari given to bride at wedding' (12381)
saḍu	(f)	'wife's sister's husband' (13875)
sakar	(f)	'sugar' (12338)
saks	(f)	'witness' (13321)
sagon		'teak' (12374)

sasõw	(n)	'mustard' (13281)
sampurn	(adv)	'fully, completely' (12945)
samman	(m)	'dinner in honour of some one'
sar	(m)	'sauce' (DED 2050)
saron	(f)	'large broom' (13014)
sawli	(f)	'shade (of a tree)' (12376)
sābaḷ	(vb)	'attend to carefully' (12961)
sāj	(f)	'evening' (2918)
sājer	(adv)	'at evening'
sākəḷ	(f)	'chain' (12580)
sāgṇi	(f)	'saying' (12842)
sogō	(m)	'leaf of arecanut palm' (DED 2348)
sop	(m)	'foliage' (DED 2200)
sopəṇ	(n)	'dream' (13904)
sobd	(m)	'word' (12298)
sod	(vb)	'find, search for' (12628)
soḍ	(vb)	'leave' (3747)
somi	(m)	'lord' (13930)
somjoni	(f)	'understanding'
sonar	(m)	'goldsmith' (13520)
soḷa		'sixteen' (12812)
soro	(m)	'liquor'
sorop	(m)	'cobra' (13270)
sõḍi	(f)	'snout, trunk of an elephant' (DED 2713)
sut	(n)	'thread' (13561)
sutari	(m)	'carpenter' (13563)
sutli	(f)	'string' (13561)
sudir	(m)	'man of the 4th class' (12564)
suj	(f)	'swelling' (12568)
suk	(n)	'comfort, welfare, happiness' (13612)
sukti	(f)	'dryness'
sukẽ	(adj.n)	'dry' (12548)
sukṇẽ	(n)	'bird'
sun	(f)	'daughter-in-law' (13801)

suṇṇē	(n)	‘dog’ (12528)
sur	(f)	‘toddy’ (13503)
surāṅg	(m)	‘subterranean passage’ (13506)
surup	(n)	‘the same form’ (13265)
surəy	(adj)	‘unboiled (rice)’ (12513)
suryo	(m)	‘sun’ (13574)
suwi	(f)	‘needle’ (13551)
sūṭ	(f)	‘dry ginger’ (12515)
sūk	(m)	‘toll-tax’ (12548)
səba	(f)	‘assembly’ (13167)
səkaḷī	(adv)	‘in the morning’
səkəl	(adv)	‘below’
sət	(n)	‘truth’ (13112)
səddyak	(adv)	‘for the time being’
səhakar	(m)	‘assistance’ (13299)
səmadan	(n)	‘peace’ (13210)
sər	(vb)	‘move’ (13250)
sər	(m)	‘necklace’ (13265)
sərpəḷi	(f)	‘gold neck-chain’ (DED 1948)
sərg	(m)	‘heaven’ (13910)
sərsī	(adv)	‘beside’
səyro	(m)	‘relation’ (13605)
sə:rw	(adj)	‘all’ (13276)
sēd	(m)	‘joint’ (12913)
sēkrād	(f)	‘passage of sun from one sign to another (12835)’
sēnko	(m)	‘number’ (12841)
sēng	(m)	‘association’ (12854)
stiti	(f)	‘rank, condition’ (13769)
/ h /		
hīw	(n)	‘cold’ (14152)
hapto	(m)	‘week’
hat	(m)	‘hand’ (14024)

hater	(n)	'tool, weapon' (14027)
haḍ	(n)	'bone' (13952)
has	(n)	'goose' (13937)
has	(vb)	'laugh' (14021)
haso	(m)	'laughter' (14068)
hasəy	(vb)	'cause to laugh' (14069)
haləy	(vb)	'shake' (14018)
har	(m)	'garland' (14059)
həjar		'thousand'
həḷḷi	(f)	'village'
hərdē	(n)	'chest'

/ m /

misi	(f)	'moustache' (DED 3996)
miṇṇo	(m)	'penis' (10191)
mirī	(n)	'black pepper' (9875)
miwṇi	(f)	'wife's sister'
miwṇo	(m)	'wife's brother' (10341)
mi:t	(n)	'salt' (10299)
mī:d	(m)	'paramour, adulterer' (DED 3979)
meti	(f)	'trigonella fornum graccum' (10313)
mello	(adj.m)	'dead' (10278)
me:j	(vb)	'count'
me:l	(m)	'meeting, union, assembly' (10331)
me:r	(f)	'boundary of a field' (9895)
msḷē	(n)	'dirty' (9904)
mε:j	(n)	'table'
m :ṇ	(n)	'wax' (9779)
mati	(f)	'earth, mud' (10286)
matē	(n)	'head, summit' (9926)
matari	(f)	'old woman' (9932)
mataro	(m)	'old man' (9932)
majər	(n)	'cat' (10082)
magnē	(n)	'prayer, begging, request' (10073)

masɿi	(f)	‘fish’ (9758)
mami	(f)	‘maternal aunt’ (10055)
mango	(m)	‘penis (abusive)’ (1000)
maɳik	(n)	‘ruby’ (9997)
maɳko	(m)	‘frog’ (9746)
maɭo	(m)	‘loft, grannery, attick’ (9996)
marəg	(adj)	‘costly’
mawoɭɳ	(f)	‘mother’s brother’s wife’ (10012)
mawsi	(f)	‘mother’s sister’ (10001)
mawɿŋ	(i)	‘the fruit of the citrus medica’ (10013)
mawɭo	(m)	‘mother’s brother’ (10009)
mādri	(f)	‘mat’ (9854)
māco	(m)	‘cot’ (9715)
mākoɖ	(m)	‘monkey’ (DED 3777)
ma:p	(n)	‘measurement’ (10003)
ma:d	(m)	‘coconut tree’
ma:g	(vb)	‘pray, ask for’ (10074)
ma:s	(n)	‘flesh’ (9982)
ma:m	(m)	‘mother’s brother’ (10055)
ma:n	(m)	‘respect’ (10040)
ma:l	(vb)	‘wear flowers’ (10092)
ma:r	(vb)	‘beat, kill’ (10065)
mā:w	(m)	‘father-in-law’
mā:y	(f)	‘mother-in-law’ (10016)
mɔdɛ	(adv)	‘middle’ (9804)
mɔɳay	(f)	‘fatness’
mɔɳo	(adj.m)	‘fat’ (10187)
mɔɳwo	(adj)	‘short’
mɔɖɛ	(n)	‘corpse’ (10279)
mɔmmo	(m)	‘mother’s breast (nursery word)’ (9861)
mɔno	(adj.n)	‘dumb’ (10371)
mɔladik	(adj)	‘costly’
mɔ:t	(n)	‘monastery’ (9727)
mɔ:d	(n)	‘cloud’ (DED 4131)

mɔ:n	(n)	'mind' (9822)
mɔ:n	(m)	'mond'
mɔ:l	(n)	'price, value, worth' (10373)
mɔ:r	(vb)	'die' (9867)
mɔ:rn	(n)	'death' (9869)
motĩ	(n)	'pearl' (10365)
moḍəl	(n)	'leaf-stalk of a palm' (DED 3814)
moḍtel	(n)	'hammer'
moḍḍi	(f)	'sediment, rice boiled with leaves etc for cattle' (DED 3827)
moḍki	(f)	'vessel, pot' (DED (3801)
mogaḷ	(adj)	'loving'
moṇi	(f)	'bead' (9731)
mos	(f)	'buffalo-cow' (9964)
mor	(m)	'peacock' (9865)
mõw	(n)	'honey' (9784)
mo:ḍ	(vb)	'twist, break' (10186)
mo:g	(m)	'love'
mo:ḷ	(vb)	'knead' (9900)
mo:w	(adj)	'soft' (10292)
mudi	(f)	'ring' (10203)
mudɔ	(m)	'lump, unshapen mass' (DED 4065)
muṭṭi	(f)	'small earthen pot' (DED 4040)
muḍɔ	(m)	'straw bundle containing grain' (413)
muḍḷa	(n)	'East'
mukya	(adj)	'important' (10174)
musaḷ	(n)	'pestle' (10223)
munis	(m)	'man' (9827)
mungus	(m)	'mongoose' (9702, DED 4014)
munna	(m)	'pet, darling' (10196)
muṇ	(vb)	'speak, say' (9883)
muṇḍu	(m)	'short undergirth cloth' (DED 4052)
mulo	(m)	'corner' (DED 4140)
muḷɔ	(m)	'raddish' (10250)

murgã	(n)	'animals' (10264)
mu:t	(n)	'urine' (10234)
mu:t̚	(f)	'fist, handful' (10221)
mu:g	(m)	'green-gram' (10198)
mu:s	(m)	'fly, house-fly' (9696)

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nibor	(adj)	'not fully cooked' (7360)
nide	(vb)	'sleep' (7201)
niklay	(vb)	'take out' (7478)
nisəŋ	(f)	'ladder' (7458)
nisər	(vb)	'slip, slide' (7095)
nistur	(adj)	'hard, cruel' (7505)
niskəɭ	(adj)	'chaste'
niskəɭpəŋ	(adj)	'chastity'
niras	(m)	'despair' (7278)
nirmoɭ	(adj)	'spotless, clean, neat' (7366)
niwar	(vb)	'ward off' (7417)
niwoy	(vb)	'make cool' (7399)
niwŋɛ	(n)	'a ring on which pot is set to cool' (7398)
ni:t̚	(adj)	'straight'
ni:l̚	(f)	'indigo' (7563)
nesəŋ	(n)	'dress' (7413)
newaɭɛ	(n)	'waist chain' (7572)
ne:t̚	(m)	'fashion'
ne:j	(f)	'paddy seedling'
nekɛtr	(n)	'star'
natu	(m)	'grand-son' (6955)
nagɔ	(adj.m)	'naked' (6926)
naŋ	(n)	'bathing' (13789)
naŋi	(f)	'bathing room'
na:d̚	(f)	'evil spirit'
na:d̚	(f)	'pulse' (7047)
na:c	(vb)	'dancing' (7582)

na:k	(n)	'nose' (6909)
na:g	(m)	'serpent'
na:m	(m)	'a religious mark'
na:n̄ẽ	(n)	'coin' (7050)
nã:w	(n)	'name' (7067)
nɔwɔ	(adj.m)	'new' (6983)
nɔwro	(m)	'bride groom' (7013)
nowod		'ninety' (6995)
no:w		'nine' (6984)
nəməskar	(m)	'adoration, salutation' (6960)
nəṇẽd	(f)	'husband' s sister' (6946)
nəḷi	(f)	'tube' (6936)
n̄y		'not' (7035)
n̄y	(f)	'river' (6943)
nya:y	(m)	'justice'

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lĩbo	(m)	'lemon' (7247)
li:p	(vb)	'hide' (11083)
le:p	(vb)	'smear, plaster' (11061)
lẽ:w	(vb)	'lick' (11068)
laḍu	(m)	'a sweet-meat' (10926)
lagĩ	(adv)	'near' (10893)
laggi	(adv)	'very near'
lan	(adj)	'small, young' (12732)
lāpyãw	(m)	'lamp'
lākuḍ	(n)	'fire-wood' (10875)
la:t	(f)	'kick' (10931)
la:t̄	(f)	'picota'
la:k		'a lac' (10881)
la:g	(m)	'jump'
la:l̄	(f)	'saliva' (11027)
la:y	(vb)	'apply, feed' (11004)
lã:b	(adj)	'tall, long' (10951)

loṇi	(f)	'fresh butter' (7003)
losuṇ	(f)	'garlic' (10990)
loṇcē	(n)	'pickle' (10978)
lōkəḍ	(n)	'iron' (11171)
lo:l	(vb)	'roll' (11080)
lō:c	(m)	'bribe' (10914)
lō:w	(f)	'hair on body of animals or men' (11154)
lucco	(adj.m)	'rascal, profligate' (11073)
luksaṇ	(m)	'loss'
ləwēg	(n)	'clove' (10977)
ləjmāḍo	(m)	'shameless man'
lə:j	(f)	'shame' (10910)

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ritē	(adv)	'empty' (10729)
ri:g	(vb)	'enter' (10733)
ri:ṇ	(n)	'debt' (2451)
rē:d	(m)	'lace'
rē:w	(f)	'sand' (10821)
raju	(m)	'rope' (10582)
rajwoṭ	(n)	'kingdom'
rādpi	(m)	'cook'
rādəp	(n)	'cooking' (10614)
rādəṇ	(f)	'oven' (10615)
ra:t	(f)	'night' (10702)
ra:k	(vb)	'guard, protect' (10547)
ra:g	(m)	'anger' (10674)
ra:s	(f)	'heap' (10720)
ra.ṇ	(n)	'forest' (598)
ra:y	(m)	'king' (10679)
ra:w	(vb)	'stay, live, rest' (10631)
ra:wḷ	(n)	'palace' (106772)
rā:d	(vb)	'cook' (2457)
rā:ḍ	(f)	'widow (abusive)' (10593)

rɔpɔ	(m)	'chilly plants' (10847)
rosaɭ	(adj)	'juicy' (10660)
rowɔ	(m)	'seedling' (10847)
ro:s	(m)	'juice' (10650)
rupẽ	(n)	'silver' (10805)
rũ	(n)	'ulcer'
ru:p	(n)	'form' (10805)
ru:k	(m)	'tree' (10757)
rũ:d	(adj)	'broad, wide' (10781)
rɔcnar		'creator'
rə:d	(vb)	'cry' (10590)
rẽ:g	(m)	'colour, dye' (10560)

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wiman	(n)	'aeroplane' (11823)
wistar	(adj)	'spread out' (12006)
wi:k	(n)	'poison'
wi:s		'twenty' (11616)
we:s	(m)	'assumed appearance; masquarade' (12129)
we:ɭ	(m)	'time' (12115)
waɭɭi	(f)	'round plate' (11365)
waɭsurɔ	(m)	'stranger'
wacəp	(n)	'reading'
wacpi	(m)	'reader'
wajəy	(vb)	'make to sound' (11513)
wasud	(vb)	'winnow' (1033)
waɭ	(m)	'stream' (11607)
waɳ	(f)	'sandal, slipper, chappal' (2302)
warẽ	(n)	'air, breeze, wind' (11497)
wãdor	(m)	'black-monkey' (11515)
wãɭeli	(m)	'share-holder'
wãkɖẽ	(adv)	'crooked' (11194)
wãygẽ	(n)	'brinjal'
wa:t	(f)	'way, road' (11366)

wa:d	(f)	'interest'
wa:d	(vb)	'be grown' (11376)
wa:d	(vb)	'serve (food)'
wa:c	(vb)	'read'
wa:g	(m)	'tiger'
wa:l	(f)	'creeper, vine'
wa:l	(vb)	'strain by turning' (11405)
wa:r		'yard (measurement)'
wa:r	(f)	'umbilical cord' (813)
wa:y	(m)	'flatulence' (11502)
wa:yɿ	(n)	'evil'
wã:t	(vb)	'share'
wã:c	(vb)	'continue to live' (11208)
wã:j	(f)	'barren woman' (11275)
wã:wɿ	(f)	'labour'
wɔlẽ	(n)	'half of a coconut' (11407)
wod	(adj)	'big'
wodpɔŋ	(n)	'showiness'
woɭu	(adv)	'soft'
wo:c	(vb)	'go'
wə:jɿ	(n)	'diamond'
wya:j	(m)	'law-suit'

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ye		'come'
yapari	(m)	'sales-man'
ya:r	(m)	'sale'

APPENDIX—I

A Sample List of Non-human Nouns

iṭu	(m)	'a dish'
iḍḷi	(f)	'Idli'
igəɾj	(f)	'church'
icçā	(f)	'will'
ijar	(m)	'trousers'
ison	(m)	'seer fish'
ina:m	(m)	'prize'
ir	(m)	'broom-stick'
ekrō	(m)	'acre'
eṇḍi	(f)	'castor'
erabbay	(f)	'a fish'
upkar	(m)	'gratitude'
ubir	(m)	'muck'
udak	(m)	'water'
uḍid	(m)	'black-gram'
uswas	(m)	'breath'
umo	(m)	'kiss'
urwol	(m)	'gate gadgets'
occi	(f)	'plank used to sharpen sickles etc.'
ojē	(m)	'burden'
or	(m)	'marriage procession'
owi	(m)	'marriage song'
abolē	(m)	'a flower'
acci	(f)	'mould'
asəp	(m)	'existence'
aṇəs	(m)	'pine-apple'

aḷũ	(m)	'a vegetable (gunjiam)'
aruṭ	(m)	'arrow-root'
piṭo	(m)	'powder'
pi:t	(m)	'dough'
peṭṇē	(m)	'a hammer to level the ground'
pe:t	(f)	'box'
peṭo	(m)	'dog'
pe:r	(m)	'guava'
puja	(f)	'worship'
poti	(f)	'purse'
poḷo	(m)	'dosai'
po:d	(m)	'song'
patak	(m)	'sin'
pa:y	(m)	'leg'
bi	(f)	'seed'
bi:g	(m)	'lock'
be:l	(m)	'creeper'
bε:t	(m)	'stick'
bε:t	(m)	'dry-field'
bo:t	(m)	'finger'
ti:l	(m)	'gingili'
te:r	(m)	'temple charriot'
tε:l	(m)	'oil'
turo	(m)	'bouquet'
tu:p	(m)	'ghee'
topi	(f)	'cap'
to:r	(f)	'tower'
to:r	(n)	'green-mango'
tarik	(f)	'date'
ta:p	(m)	'fever'
tə ṇ	(m)	'grass'
di:k	(m)	'tree-milk'
deḷi	(f)	'ladder'
deṇē	(n)	'gift'

duḍu	(m)	‘wealth’
du:r	(n)	‘complaint’
do:r	(m)	‘plantain rope’
dərn	(f)	‘ground’
də:ṇḍ	(m)	‘penalty’
kiṇkuḷo	(m)	‘jingle bell’
ki:ḍ	(f)	‘worm’
keḷmbō	(m)	‘plantain tree’
ke:ḍ	(n)	‘evil’
keḷḷ	(n)	‘plantain’
kulō	(m)	‘buttock’
ku:ḍ	(f)	‘room’
katər	(f)	‘a pair of scissors’
ka:n	(m)	‘ear’
girboji	(f)	‘sparrow’
ge:ṇ	(f)	‘a measurement’
gu	(m)	‘excretion’
gu:ṇ	(m)	‘character’
gos	(m)	‘bunch’
go:l	(m)	‘suffering’
gosalḷ	(m)	‘ribbed-gourd’
gado	(m)	‘field’
ga:l	(m)	‘abusive word’
gər	(n)	‘home’
gə:rj	(f)	‘need’
cirut	(n)	‘cigar’
cu:k	(f)	‘fault’
cāpḷ	(n)	‘champaka’
ceṇḍu	(n)	‘ball’
jirwon	(f)	‘digestion’
ji:k	(n)	‘victory’
jo:ḍ	(f)	‘income’
jo:t	(n)	‘pair of animals’
ja:t	(f)	‘cast’

Appendix-I

hat	(m)	'hand'
həɭəd	(f)	'turmeric'
sit	(n)	'rice'
ser	(m)	'a measurement'
sɛɳ	(n)	'cow-dung'
mirĩ	(n)	'pepper'
mi:t	(n)	'salt'
mu:t	(n)	'urine'
mu:t	(f)	'fist'
mɔ:n	(n)	'mind'
mɔ ɖ	(n)	'cloud'
maɳɳi	(f)	'a sweet dish'
ma:d	(m)	'coconut palm'
məjət	(f)	'help'
nisəɳ	(f)	'ladder'
ni:l	(f)	'indigo'
nesəɳ	(n)	'dress'
ne:j	(f)	'paddy seedling'
nəkɛtr	(n)	'star'
no:t	(m)	'currency'
naksi	(f)	'nail'
lɛk	(n)	'account'
losuɳ	(f)	'garlic'
laɖɔ	(m)	'pulley'
ri:ɳ	(n)	'debt'
rẽ:d	(f)	'lace'
ru:k	(m)	'juice'
ro:s	(m)	'tree'
ra:g	(m)	'anger'
rəɖɳẽ	(n)	'cry'
wɛ ɖɔ	(m)	'band of cloth'
wāygẽ	(n)	'brinjal'
ya:r	(m)	'business'

APPENDIX—II

A Sample List of Human-nouns

e:n	(f)	'son's/daughter's mother-in-law'
e:y	(m)	'son's/daughter's father-in-law'
oḍḷimã:y	(f)	'granny'
ɔkəl	(f)	'bride'
ɔɛrt	(m)	'bride-groom'
acāri	(m)	'carpenter'
aji	(f)	'grand-mother'
ajɔ	(m)	'grand-father'
a:b	(m)	'grand-pa'
a:n	(m)	'dad'
awoy	(f)	'mother'
aya	(f)	'nurse'
pu:t	(m)	'son'
padri	(m)	'priest' (christian)
podorn	(m)	'god-father'
bappu	(m)	'paternal uncle'
baplyɔ	(m)	'paternal uncle'
baw	(m)	'brother'
boṭ	(m)	'priest' (Hindu)
boyn	(f)	'sister'
ba:b	(m)	'daddy'
ba:yl	(f)	'wife'
de:r	(m)	'husband's younger brother'
duw	(f)	'daughter'
kristāw	(m)	'a christian'
jawoy	(m)	'son-in-law'

ja:w	(f)	'husband's elder brothers' wife'
saɖu	(m)	'wife's sister's husband'
sun	(f)	'daughter-in-law'
mapɭi	(m)	'muslim'
matarɔ	(m)	'old man'
matarɪ	(f)	'old woman'
mar	(m)	'harijan'
mami	(f)	'maternal uncle's wife'
ma:m	(m)	'maternal uncle'
mawɭɔ	(m)	'maternal uncle'
mawsi	(f)	'mother's sister'
mã:w	(m)	'father-in-law'
mã:y	(f)	'mother, mother-in-law'
woni	(f)	'elder brother's wife'

APPENDIX—III

Transitive Stems

ĩ:c	‘pick up’
ukul	‘raise’
ucar	‘pronounce, confess’
ũg	‘sniff’
apəḍ	‘touch’
aḍ	‘bring’
piye	‘drink’
pi:l	‘squeeze’
pa:y	‘reach’
pu:s	‘rub’
pūk	‘blow’
bet	‘break’
borsi	‘mix’
tapuḍ	‘pat’
di	‘give’
daḍ	‘send’
dāp	‘close’
dā:b	‘press’
do:ḍ	‘fold’
ḍu	‘wash’
kə:r	‘do’
ka	‘eat’
kaṅɛ	‘take’
ka:ḍ	‘remove’
korpi	‘scratch’

kuṭṭi	'dash'
gəḍ	'make'
sāg	'say'
sod	'search'
sīw	'stitch'
ci:r	'sow (wood)'
cī:t	'think'
ca:b	'bite'
ca:l	'churn'
ca:k	'taste'
ra:k	'guard'
rā:d	'cook'
la:s	'burn'
lē:w	'lick'
lo:t	'push'
me:j	'count'
ma:g	'pray'
ma:r	'beat'
na:d	'tempt'
wi:k	'sell'
wasuḍ	'winnow'
wa:t	'grind'
wa:d	'serve (food)'
wa:c	'read'

APPENDIX --IV

Intransitive Stems

ag	‘excrete’
u:b	‘fly’
u:t	‘get up’
u:d	‘jump’
pi:k	‘be ripe’
po:d	‘fall’
bor	‘fill’
bōw	‘to wander about’
bo:s	‘sit’
bu:d	‘be immersed’
dē:w	‘descend’
dāw	‘run’
ku:s	‘become rotten’
gūw	‘be turned’
heɭ	‘get experienced’
cə:d	‘climb’
cə:r	‘crawl’
cə:l	‘walk’
suk	‘get dried’
ri.g	‘enter’
rə:d	‘cry’
ra:w	‘remain’
li:p	‘be hidden’
mo:r	‘die’
muḍko	‘hump’
mu:t	‘urinate’
wo:c	‘go’

APPENDIX—V

Peculiar Lexical Items.¹

itɔ	‘brick’
istəgət	‘friendship’
adeɭɔ	‘a blade fixed to a plank’
ākwar	‘unmarried’
ãɣoso	‘an undergarment for women’
a:b	‘grand-pa’
uprã:t	‘afterwards’
ubar	‘high’
ucar	‘confess’
umkaɭay	‘hang’
əjəp	‘wonder’
ətreg	‘desire’
piɖɖuk	‘a necklace’
pirɭuk	‘flute’
piyoŋẽ	‘drinking of liquor’
pest	‘feast’
pɛɭɭɛr	‘strainer’
pakẽ	‘roof’
pakɔɔ	‘wing’
patək	‘sin’
paɖĩ	‘behind’
palya	‘tomorrow’

1. These stems are peculiar in comparison with non-christian dialects. Here philosophical and religious items are omitted. The items which differ only on phonetic ground too are not listed.

pāti	‘braid of hair’
pakḷi	‘petal’
pa:k	‘feather’
pu	‘pus’
besay	‘cultivation’
baju	‘blouse’
barik	‘narrow’
ba:b	‘dad’
bamuṇ	‘a brahmin convert to christianity’
bā:k	‘bench’
bolē	‘shrub’
boḷo	‘meek’
bogos	‘pardon’
borwoso	‘hope’
bō:c	‘beak’
burak	‘hole’
burgī	‘children’
tirso	‘squint’-eyed’
ta:p	‘fever’
toplē	‘a small vessel’
tō:r	‘green mango’
tātī	‘egg’
tā:d	‘coast’
diṇḍo	‘well-built’
dēwcar	‘devil’
do:r	‘plantain rope’
dudka:r	‘milk-man’
dukest	‘sorrowful’
dūp	‘incense’
dumṭi	‘tobacco’
du:k	‘contrition, pain’
kedaḷa	‘when’
kāḍi	‘core of plantain tree’
kajər	‘marriage’

kəṭkē	‘a store room, out-house’
ko:y	‘a seed in the mango stone’
kudli	‘a small earthen vessel’
kunṭa	‘dwarf’
kūḍlē	‘cooking pot for curry’
ku:ḍ	‘body, room’
ku:s	‘side’
kədel	‘chair’
kəṭlē	‘cot’
kənpir	‘coriander seed’
kəri	‘lamp black’
kəṛəḍ	‘dry grass for thatching’
gagro	‘skirt’
gowet	‘drawer’
gowḷi	‘shepherd’
gərkar	‘master of house’
ga:b	‘pregnant’
gug	‘owl’
gurwar	‘pregnant’ (if human)
sobit	‘charming’ ‘beautiful’
sagoli	‘cultivation’
saḷək	‘lotus’
sāgo	‘beans’
sarē	‘manure’
sāgat	‘company’
sukē	‘dry fish’
suri	‘knife’
səka:s	‘slowly’
sər	‘chain’
sidi	‘a small pot’
citurli	‘orange’
ciwo	‘reed’
ceḍo	‘boy’
ceḍū	‘girl’

ca:l	'churn'
ca:lŋ	sieve'
curcure	'regrets'
jelo	'garland'
jāl	'courtyard'
jəmkōḍ	'rug'
rāḍəy	'vegetable'
ro:j	'wheel'
rosaḷ	'juicy'
lan	'small'
me:st	'mason'
mɛ:l	'boiled sugar or gur'
maṭṭē	'cave'
masaḷ	'pulpy'
mā:y	'mother'
mogaḷ	'loving'
mowaḷ	'soft-hearted'
mo:c	'axe'
niskəḷ	'chaste'
nowro	'husband'
nakkur	'earth-worm'
wi:k	'poison'
wi:j	'electricity'
wagoni	'centipede'
wa:t	'candle', 'taper'
wa:n	'grinding stone'
yarkari	'merchant'

PHONOTACTIC DISPLAY CHARTS

The descriptive phonotactics of Konkani running to 144 pages in the original write-up has been boiled down to these five charts. While reading the charts, refer to the Lexicon.

Chart i

VOWELS

1. Initial Occurrence

BEFORE →																	
		P	b	t	d	ṭ	ḍ	c	ɟ	k	g	s	h	m	n	ɲ	l
OCCURS INITIALLY	i		+			+	+	+	+	+	+						+
	ĩ		*					*			+						
	i:				+					+		+					
	ĩ:							+									
	e				+				+	+			+		+		+
	ẽ																
	e:				+					+					+		+
	ẽ:									+							+
	ɛ					+											
	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ã		+			*	*	*			+	+					+
	a:								+		+						+
	ã:								+		+				+		
	ɔ					+				+							+
	ɔ̃		+							+							
	ɔ:								+								
	o					+			+						+		+
	õ	+	+							+						+	+
	o:																
	u	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ũ		+	+						+					*		
	u:				+	+									+		
	ũ:							+									
	ə		+	+	+	+		*	+		+		+	+		+	+
	ə̃																
	ə:																
	ə̃:																+

/ ɛ̃ ɛ: ɛ̃: ɔ̃: ə̃ ə̃: ɔ̃ ɔ̃: / have no initial occurrence. Medial occurrences are not taken into account here. + marks the occurrence before the single consonants, while * marks the occurrence before gemination.

of the ...
... to the ...
... of the ...

Initial Statement

...
...
...

...
...
...

Chart ii

[illegible]

+ marks the medially — before — occurrence

- marks the medially — after

Chart iii

3. Final Occurrence

		AFTER →																		
		P	b	t	d	ṭ	ḍ	ç	ʝ	k	g	s	m	n	ɲ	l	ḷ	r	w	y
OCCURS FINALLY →	i	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	ɨ		*			*	*	*		*					*	*	*			
	ɛ		+	+	+						+							+		
	ɜ				+	*	+				+			+			+	+		+
	ɘ	*																		
	ɘ̄	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ə												+							
	ə̄		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+						+	+		+
	ə̄̄				*		+			*	+					*			+	+
	ɔ	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	u	+	*	*		*	*	*						*	*	*				
	ū	+	+		+		+		+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ū̄	*					+		+		+							+		
	ū̄̄			+		+	+						+					+		+

+ marks the final occurrence after single consonants
* marks the final occurrence after gemination

	i	ĩ	i:	ĩ:	e	ẽ	e:	ẽ:	ε	ε̃	ε:	ε̃:	ä	ä:	a	ã	a:	ã:	ɔ	ɔ̃	ɔ:
P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	+	+	+	
b	+	+	*		+		*		+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	
t	*	*	*		+		+		+		+	*			+	+	+	*	+	+	
d	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	+		+	*			+	+	+	*	+	+	
t.	*		*	*	+	+	+	+	*		*				+	+	+	*	+	*	
d.			*		*		*	*		*					*	*	*	*		*	
c	+	+	+	*	+	*	+	*							+	+	+	*	*	*	
j	+	+	+	*	+		+	*		*					+	+	+	*	*	*	
k	*	+	+		+		+		+		*				+	+	+	*	+	+	
g	+	+	+		+	*	+		+		*				+	+	+	*	+	+	
s	+	+	+		+	+	+		+		+				+	+	+	*	+	+	
h	*	+	*		+		*		+		+				+	+	+	*	+	+	
m	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	
n	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	
ñ			*		+		+		+		+				+	+	+	*	+	+	
l	*	+	+	*	*	*	+	+	+	*	+	*			+	+	+	*	*	*	
ɫ	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			+	+	+	*	*	*	
r	+		+	*	*	*	+	+	+	*	+	*			+	+	+	*	*	*	
w	+	*	+	*	*	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	*	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	
y	+		+		+	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	

+ marks the initial occurrence before the vowels

* marks the final occurrence

[illegible]

+ marks the medially—before—occurrence

marks the medially—after—occurrence

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EPILOGUE

The present work is the abridged presentation of the author's original *opus magnum*. It is cut down to the size as per the current rules of publication of theses of our university. Due to several diacritical marks and special symbols no press came forward to print the work. Ultimately the Kapila Power Press, Nanjangud came forward boldly. As the time prescribed for printing was advancing, the work had to be done in unusual circumstances. The author and the press had to do herculian task in bringing out this volume and thus cooperate with us. The time-bound production of the work may have certain inevitable marks of a still-born.

Edward Sapir was quite right when he declared that every grammar leaks, for language as *Praxis* is irreducible to mere structural paradigms. There is in reality, including linguistic reality, a *something more/beyond*. This is the creative tension between *myth* and *logos*, to speak in categories of hellenistic modern culture, which is organic to human expression of human thought.

Nevertheless, I am sure, in the world of Linguistics in general and that of Konkani Studies in particular, the work of Dr. William Madtha will be definitely a land mark under the given circumstances.

Pawate Nagar
March, 8, 1984

JAYAKAR JEROME
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ERRATA

Corrigenda	Correcta
<i>Page</i>	
9. sɛ̃	sɛ̃
10. on-segmental	Non-segmental
11. difect	defect
12. gauvava	guvava
16. [i], [jo:l]	[j], [jo:l]
16. [dakɔ]	[ɖakɔ]
16. [mam]	[ma:m]
18. [mõṽ]	[m.õṽ]
19. [wya:r]	[vya:r]
19. [wyapari]	[vyapari]
21. [kũkda]	[kũkɖã]
22. u:t	u:t̚
23. da ɭ	da:l̚
24. suñẽ	suñẽ
28. kãtnɛ	kãtñẽ
32. wayt̚	wa:y̯t̚
32. wã.wt̚	wã:w̃t̚
35. iron-box	hot-iron
35. keɭmbə	keɭmbɔ
43. vssel	vessel

	Corrigenda	Correcta
<i>Page</i>		
44.	tne	the
46.	kogɭ-i	koguɭ-i
47.	girkins	gherkins
48.	tərã	torã
48.	gərã	gərã
48.	haḍã	haḍã
48.	tātyã	tātyã
48.	ca:r	cã:r
58.	poylẽ	poyle
59.	wāɬɔ-eli	wãɬɔ-eli
59.	wãɬeli	wãɬeli
65.	Ē	ẽ
67.	TPPsn	TPPsm
67.	kcɳatawn	kɳatawn
69.	six	seven
71.	allows	allos
71.	tācci, tāccẽ	tācci, tāccẽ
71.	nĩ	ɳĩ
72.	nĩ	ɳĩ
74.	pɛrɔɔ	pɛrɔcc
74.	gauvava	guava
77.	plantain	plantain
78.	u;ɖ	u:ɖ
80.	katalcy	katalɔy
97.	mareg	maraæg
104.	bo:sta-nā	bo:sta-nã
104.	rə:ɖ-ta-na	rə:ɖ-ta-nã

<i>Page</i>	Corrigenda	Correcta
112.	those girls	'these girls'
116.	kɛlĩ	kɛlĩ
123.	is (line 7)	(delete is)
128,	o.yr	o:yr
135.	bɔkɔɔ	bɔkɔɔ
137.	tiksan	tiksaṇ
138.	tābɔy	tābəy
138.	to[r	to:r
144.	jerta	jəta

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